The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1874. NO. 197.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Board of Health Bill Reconsidered.

ARBITRATION OF CIVIL CASES BY REFEREE.

Rights of Colored Children in Public Schools.

BRADDOCK EXERCISED OVER HER PROHIBITORY LAW.

Apportionment Bill Passes First Reading in the House.

Duties of Erie District Attorney.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Fitch moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill establishing a State Board of Health was defeated, and had it laid over.

The act providing for the submission of civil cases by agreement of the parties to a referee, was passed finally.

Senators Anderson and Graham called up and consolidated the act repealing all laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive education of colored children, and the act allowing children over six years of age, without regard to color, to attend the public schools, and passed the same to second reading.

Mr. Anderson presented the remonstrance of citizens of Braddock borough against the repeal of the prohibitory law for that borough; also the petition of citizens of Braddock for the repeal of said law.

Mr. Graham presented the remonstrance of the School Directors of the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county, against the repeal of any prohibitory liquor law.

Reports from committees were presented, as follows:

Mr. Graham, with amendments, An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the sinking fund.

Mr. Wallace, as committed, An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cross reported favorably the bill appropriating two thousand dollars to improve the Delaware river.

Mr. Porter called up the Legislative Apportionment bill, and the House settled itself for an all-day job. All amendments were voted down by a strict party vote of 38 to 51. The House did not reach a vote on the bill until four o'clock, when it was passed to second reading by the same vote. Messrs. Stranahan and Little opposed, and Messrs. McCormick, Mitchell and Wolfe favored it.

Mr. Bates called up the act punishing the fraudulent issue of oil storage receipts, and passed the same to second reading.

Mr. Ramey called up the bill appropriating five thousand dollars to the Indiana Normal School.

Mr. Josephs, For the care of insane poor.

Mr. Porter, Fixing license fees of auctioneers.

Mr. Piper, Relating to the drawing of juries—which passed finally.

Mr. Butterfield, Relative to the duties of the District Attorney of Erie—which passed finally.

Mr. Campbell, Relative to local lien laws for Butler county. Passed to second reading.

The House worked till six o'clock P. M.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1874.

The School Book bill occupied the attention of the Senate to-day, during nearly the entire day. Speeches were made for it by Messrs. Rutan, Cooper, Rowland, McClure, Humphreys, Chalfant, Cuttler and Wallace, and against it by Messrs. Fitch, Ermentrout, Playford, Bechtel and Wartel. The decisive speech, among all these, was that of Mr. Wallace. The other speeches were remarkably good, but that of Mr. Wallace came in so conclusively at the close of the discussion at the morning session, that all felt it was decisive of the fate of the bill and rendered its passage sure. Mr. Bechtel moved to postpone it indefinitely, and the vote on this motion was 9 to 22, Messrs. White and Yerkes being absent. Had they been present, the vote would have been 10 to 23, showing more than two-thirds of the Senate in favor of the bill. A subsequent motion of Mr. Fitch to amend the bill by including apparatus and plans for school houses, got 5 votes to 25 against it.

Mr. Wallace proposed an amendment requiring that two of the five Commissioners should be Democrats, that no sectarian book should be chosen by the Commission, and that no book should be selected except by the unanimous vote of the Commission, and Mr. Rutan, having the bill in charge, accepted the amendment. The adoption of this amendment rendered it necessary that the bill should go over, to be printed, before the final vote upon it can be taken. The vote on final vote will indicate that it will pass by a vote of two to one.

Mr. Wallace also offered another amendment, that no book shall be accepted unless the publishers agree to furnish it at fifty per cent. less charge than is now charged for books of the same character and size. This secures to the people a large reduction in the price of school books, and fully justifies, of itself, the policy of the bill. A saving of fifty per cent. in cost and no change for five years, is a public benefit which every one can fully appreciate, outside of school boards and publishing houses.

The following bills passed the Senate finally:

Senate bill to provide for the removal of county seats.

Senate bill for the relief of Amy E. Maxwell.

Senate bill to amend an act for the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, passed April 8, 1863.

Senate bill to create a Commission to propose amendments to the Constitution.

House bill giving a bounty of ten cents on fox and wild cat scalps in this State.

This bill originally put the bounty at two dollars, and goes back to the House for concurrence.

The bill to raise a Commission to report amendments to the Constitution, was warmly opposed by Mr. McKinley, but as the suggestion of it came from Chief Justice Agnew, the Senate regarded it favorably and passed it—yeas 18, nays 3.

In the House, the calendar of bills on third reading was taken up, and the following passed finally, being the largest day's work of the session.

Senate bill to divide the Eighth Normal School district.

Senate bill limiting the time within which inquisitions of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed.

House bill fixing and defining the individual liability of the stockholders of banks in this State.

House bill to repeal an act passed the 25th of March, 1873, authorizing the creation of a borough in the village of Sugar Grove, in the county of Warren, by the Road Commissioners.

House bill for the relief of the children of Mary E. Prosser, widow of Holden L. Prosser, late of McKean county, and of the United States army.

House bill a further supplement to the act entitled an act to facilitate the barring of entails.

House bill supplementary to an act relating to the commencement of actions, approved June 13, A. D. 1836, applying the writ of foreign attachments to actions, *ex delicto*.

House bill extending the provisions of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings," approved the 16th day of June, 1836, as far as relates to certain counties.

House bill for the annexation of boroughs and townships, or parts of townships, to adjacent cities.

Senate bill to provide for the imprisonment of persons where sentences shall be commuted by the Governor.

House bill defining the duties of directors of the poor in the several counties of this Commonwealth, where such offices exist.

Senate bill, joint resolution to correct the coat of arms of the Commonwealth, to have the same recorded in the State archives.

House bill to carry into effect section 8, of article 17, of the Constitution, in relation to granting free passes, or passes at a discount by railroads or other transportation companies.

House bill to repeal an act approved April 16, 1870, entitled "An act to repeal the road laws of M'Kean county, and to restore the provisions of the general road law of 1852, and the supplements thereto, to said county."

House bill, a supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to counties, townships, and county and township officers," approved April 15, 1854.

Senate bill to provide for the payment of canvassers appointed by the Commissioners of Election in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Morgan (Lawrence) moved to reconsider the vote by which the House negatived on the final passage Senate bill No. 86, an act to authorize the Governor to fill vacancies in the office of alderman and justices of the peace by appointment. Agreed to, and the bill then passed sure.

Mr. Bechtel moved to postpone it indefinitely, and the vote on this motion was 9 to 22, Messrs. White and Yerkes being absent. Had they been present, the vote would have been 10 to 23, showing more than two-thirds of the Senate in favor of the bill. A subsequent motion of Mr. Fitch to amend the bill by including apparatus and plans for school houses, got 5 votes to 25 against it.

Mr. Wallace proposed an amendment requiring that two of the five Commissioners should be Democrats, that no sectarian book should be chosen by the Commission, and that no book should be selected except by the unanimous vote of the Commission, and Mr. Rutan, having the bill in charge, accepted the amendment. The adoption of this amendment rendered it necessary that the bill should go over, to be printed, before the final vote upon it can be taken. The vote on final vote will indicate that it will pass by a vote of two to one.

Mr. Wallace also offered another amendment, that no book shall be accepted unless the publishers agree to furnish it at fifty per cent. less charge than is now charged for books of the same character and size. This secures to the people a large reduction in the price of school books, and fully justifies, of itself, the policy of the bill. A saving of fifty per cent. in cost and no change for five years, is a public benefit which every one can fully appreciate, outside of school boards and publishing houses.

The following bills passed the Senate finally:

Senate bill to provide for the relief of Amy E. Maxwell.

Senate bill to amend an act for the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, passed April 8, 1863.

Senate bill to create a Commission to propose amendments to the Constitution.

House bill giving a bounty of ten cents on fox and wild cat scalps in this State.

This bill originally put the bounty at two dollars, and goes back to the House for concurrence.

The bill to raise a Commission to report amendments to the Constitution, was warmly opposed by Mr. McKinley, but as the suggestion of it came from Chief Justice Agnew, the Senate regarded it favorably and passed it—yeas 18, nays 3.

In the House, the calendar of bills on third reading was taken up, and the following passed finally, being the largest day's work of the session.

Senate bill to divide the Eighth Normal School district.

Senate bill limiting the time within which inquisitions of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed.

House bill fixing and defining the individual liability of the stockholders of banks in this State.

House bill to repeal an act passed the 25th of March, 1873, authorizing the creation of a borough in the village of Sugar Grove, in the county of Warren, by the Road Commissioners.

House bill for the relief of the children of Mary E. Prosser, widow of Holden L. Prosser, late of McKean county, and of the United States army.

House bill a further supplement to the act entitled an act to facilitate the barring of entails.

House bill supplementary to an act relating to the commencement of actions, approved June 13, A. D. 1836, applying the writ of foreign attachments to actions, *ex delicto*.

House bill extending the provisions of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings," approved the 16th day of June, 1836, as far as relates to certain counties.

House bill for the annexation of boroughs and townships, or parts of townships, to adjacent cities.

Senate bill to provide for the imprisonment of persons where sentences shall be commuted by the Governor.

House bill defining the duties of directors of the poor in the several counties of this Commonwealth, where such offices exist.

Senate bill, joint resolution to correct the coat of arms of the Commonwealth, to have the same recorded in the State archives.

House bill to carry into effect section 8, of article 17, of the Constitution, in relation to granting free passes, or passes at a discount by railroads or other transportation companies.

House bill to repeal an act approved April 16, 1870, entitled "An act to repeal the road laws of M'Kean county, and to restore the provisions of the general road law of 1852, and the supplements thereto, to said county."

House bill, a supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to counties, townships, and county and township officers," approved April 15, 1854.

Senate bill to provide for the payment of canvassers appointed by the Commissioners of Election in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Morgan (Lawrence) moved to reconsider the vote by which the House negatived on the final passage Senate bill No. 86, an act to authorize the Governor to fill vacancies in the office of alderman and justices of the peace by appointment. Agreed to, and the bill then passed finally.

The following bills were killed: House bill, a supplement to the act approved May 28, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the change of objects of the corporate existence, and authorizing and providing for a mode of dissolution and surrender of charters of fire companies, Philadelphia.

House bill to reduce the fees of Notaries Public throughout the State to $1 50.

House bill to authorize the city of Philadelphia to increase its debt in conformity with the Constitution, was at first declared passed, yeas 51, nays 36. The Democrats, as agreed upon in caucus, voted no, as a means of coercing the Philadelphia members into giving the Democrats what they want on the Apportionment bill. Mr. McKee, of Butler, was the only Republican who voted with them. It was afterwards discovered that the vote had been erroneously counted, the vote being yeas 50 and the bill fell, not having the Constitutional majority.

The Apportionment bill came up in the afternoon, and passed first reading without amendment. The Democrats fought it at every step, and called the yeas and nays on every opportunity, but they did not succeed in driving away a single Republican vote on the bill. The action of the Democrats on the Philadelphia Loan bill did not, therefore, accomplish anything. SPECIAL.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to facilitate and regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations. Referred.

After the introduction of several bills of a personal nature the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and passed, among others, the House bill to amend the 31st section of the act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national militia; also the Senate bill amendatory of the act for the restoration to homestead entry and to market of certain lands in Michigan, approved June 10th, 1872.

The Senate bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, approved July 1st, 1862, July 2d, 1864, and July 3d, 1866, was read, but objection was made to its present consideration on the ground that it caused debate and should not be considered in the morning hour.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that as the bill was of an important nature he would move to take it up.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to take for consideration the bill to revive and continue certain grants of lands heretofore made to the Territory and State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the several lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. Objection was made and it went over.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill in relation to salaries and civil services. It provides for a reduction, from and after the first of October next, of ten per cent. in the compensation of all officers and employees of the Senate, including the Capitol police, except the Secretary, chief clerk, Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Doorkeeper and excepting clerks of committees, whose pay it proposes to cut down thirty per cent. The bill also proposes to repeal the law of March 3, 1871, under which the Civil Service Commissioners were appointed and now hold office, and provides that clerks shall be appointed to the various executive departments, subject to such examinations as the heads of the respective departments may prescribe. The bill, however, provides that clerks in each department shall be classified geographically, to correspond with Congressional districts, and that when a vacancy occurs it shall be filled from the district which has the least representation, until clerkships, &c., shall be equally divided among all the Congressional districts.

Mr. WHITE had a bill introduced to repeal in part the law which allows them thirty cents for each voucher they present and pay them.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill relating to the Court of Claims. It provides that a majority of its judges shall constitute a quorum, and that no judgment shall be rendered without the concurrence of a majority.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 1, known as the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Agreed to.

The amendments made by the Judiciary Committee were concurred in, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. NORWOOD said he desired to submit some remarks on the bill, but was unable to do so on account of a severe cold. He would be glad if Mr. Frelinghuysen would speak to-day; if prepared, and he (Norwood) would go on to-morrow.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN explained the provisions of the bill, and said he invoked for it the calm consideration of the Senate. He then asked its passage only as it should commend itself as consistent with the Constitution and with justice to all classes of society. He would be glad if he who was the author of the measure (Sumner) or Sickels to put the capstone upon the structure he was instrumental in erecting. The bill was intended to secure equal rights while people as well as to the colored race. The colored people now produced every year about one hundred million dollars' worth of cotton, and should be vested with all rights. He argued that Congress had power, under the Constitution, to pass the bill and make any violation of its provisions a penal offense.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out section 2 of the bill. This section imposes a fine of $500 for any violation of the act, to be paid to the person aggrieved, and provides, further, that the party violating the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. He argued that the punishment provided was monstrous, and, besides, the section provided for double punishment.

Mr. CONKLING said if the Senator thought the punishment too large, he could offer an amendment reducing it.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill providing for the settlement and payment of the damages arising from the seizure and detention of the steam tug Nuestra Senora De Regla by the authorities of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. BOREMAN, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill to amend the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes. Referred.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to amend the national currency acts and to establish free banking. Referred.

The House then took up the bill to carry into execution the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries, and was addressed by Mr. HALE of New York, in opposition to the bill. It made a distinction between the rights of native born and naturalized citizens, and no distinction could be made without disgrace to the United States. He believed it not desirable for the House to undertake to perfect the bill. It was fraught with danger to the American nation, through its citizens; for what endangered the meanest citizen, endangered the character of the nation. He therefore gave notice that, at the proper time, he would move to lay it on the table.

The bill then went over until to-morrow.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of owners of the steam ferryboat, A. Burton, at Nauvoo, Ill., permitting the latter boat to license if she, though its boiler may not be stamped to show the legal strength of the iron. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POLAND in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill, and Mr. LAUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, who had charge of the bill, proceeded to give a synopsis of its provisions. His speech was mainly directed to the history of Indian wars, in order to prove that they were generally provoked by frauds, and that consequently it would be bad policy to place Indians under the control of the War Department. The estimate of the cost of Indian wars during the last forty years, was an aggregate of over five hundred million dollars, and he had no doubt of the correctness of that estimate. With that record before the country, it was difficult for him to see on what ground the policy of turning the Indian service over to the War Department could be sustained. The true policy was to civilize the Indians and to get rid of the necessity for troops to keep them in order.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, followed with a speech in the same general direction, and at the conclusion of his remarks, the committee rose.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Referred.

The House then adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

Failure of the "Courier" Newspaper--Police Superintendent Reinstated---Women After the Police Commissioners.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The German Republican newspaper of Cincinnati, the Daily and Weekly *Courier*, made an assignment late this afternoon for the benefit of its creditors.

Jeremiah Kiersted, the Superintendent of Police, removed by the old Board of Police Commissioners, several months ago, was reinstated by the new Board to-day.

A committee from the Women's Temperance League called on the Commissioners to-day and presented an address requesting the enforcement of the law against liquor selling.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Settlement of New Jersey Southern Difficulty.

TRENTON, N. J., April 29.—The New Jersey Southern Railroad difficulty has been settled by an order of the Chancellor, turning over to George B. Upton and Benjamin Williamson, the trustees who held the property as mortgages, all its branches and the real or personal property of the road now held by or under the control of William S. Sneden, receiver.

Superintendency of Union Pacific.

OMAHA, April 29.—It is announced, on the highest authority, that Mr. T. E. Sickels, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has resigned, and that Mr. S. S. H. Clarke, late Assistant General Superintendent, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Sickels retains his position as Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific and Colorado Railroads. Mr. Clark's appointment gives general general satisfaction.

Memphis and Charleston.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company met to-day, to consider the proposition of the Southern Railway Security Company to annul the lease of the road. A committee was appointed to examine into the financial condition of the road and report to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

Three Persons Burned Alive in Clearfield County.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—The residence of Henry Pennington, at Houtzville, Clearfield county, was burned this morning, and two sons and a daughter lost their lives in the flames.

Sudden Death in Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 29, 1874.

To-day, at noon, Mrs. Lancaster, living on Butler street, got up from dinner, started across the room and suddenly began bleeding profusely. She sank to the floor and expired in a few moments. She was about forty-five years old, and an old resident of Fort Wayne. Death resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a Railroad Superintendent.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.—Augustus Bradley, some years ago Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and afterwards Superintendent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. No cause for the act is known.

The mill proprietors of St. John's, N. B., have subscribed a large fund to resist the combination of operatives. The latter have already begun to weaken.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

OCEAN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RATES.

LONDON, April 29.—The owners and agents of steamships plying between Liverpool and New York are in conference in Liverpool, considering passenger and frieght rates.

OPENING FOR OHIO LABORERS.

Farmers have held a meeting at Newmarket to consider the present difficulties with laborers. Among the speeches delivered, was one by Mr. Wood, a native of England but now of Ohio, who offered to bring from that State any number of persons who were willing to work for fourteen shillings a week.

THE LORD MAYOR MAKES A PARTY.

LONDON, April 29.—A magnificent banquet and ball were given to-night by the Lord Mayor. Among the distinguished persons present were the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The city was brilliantly illuminated.

Spain.

PREVIOUS DISPATCH CORRECTED.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch from Bayonne denies that Portugalete and Santurco have been evacuated by the Carlists.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST BILBAO.

BAYONNE, April 29.—Dispatches from the seat of war state that General Concha is moving with twenty thousand men on Valmaseda, with the view of attacking the Carlists at Bilbao in the rear. Serrano will attack simultaneously in the front. The Carlists are reported strongly intrenched.

France.

FRANCO-AMERICAN POSTAL TREATY.

PARIS, April 29.—The Franco-American postal convention was signed yesterday by the French government. Duke de Cases will submit the treaty to the Assembly immediately on its reconvening after recess, and recommend its immediate consideration.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Arrived out—Steamships Illinois, Elysia, from New York; State of Louisiana, from New Orleans, and Caspian, from Portland.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 29, 5 P. M.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on that account to-day, £100,000. Consols, 92⅝@92⅞; 5-20's, 1865, 106⅜; do 1867, 106; 10-40's, 104¼; new 5's, 104. New York Central, 98; Erie, 33⅛.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes, 59 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton steady at 8⅛@8½; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Beef, 90s. Turpentine 31s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1874.

RETURN OF KLENNON, OF HOBOKEN.

Klennon, the Hoboken bank defaulter, arrived yesterday from England in charge of an officer, and was immediately taken to Hudson county, New Jersey, jail to await trial.

REV. MR. SABINE PROVIDED FOR.

Rev. Mr. Sabine, who left the Episcopal Church on Sunday last, has accepted the pastorate of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, lately organized by Bishop Cummins.

INCENDIARISM WITH FATAL RESULTS.

The attempt was made this morning to burn a row of forty tenements nearly ready for occupance, at Laurel Hill, Long Island. Four of the houses were burned before the flames were extinguished. Two firemen and a child are missing, and search is being made among the ruins for their bodies.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

The steamer Calabria, which sailed for Liverpool to-day, took one hundred and eleven thousand dollars in specie.

On account of the storm and the muddy condition of the road, the running of the Greenville horse cars, from Jersey City, was stopped by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE BURNT REFINERY.

The loss by the Jersey City fire is $38,000.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

A wealthy lumber dealer, named William Haws, accidentally shot himself and died to-day.

MERCHANT CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Philip Samer, of Samer & Bro., Greene street, has been arrested to answer the charge of perjury, said to have been committed at the time of the fire on the premises of the firm.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Snow fell to the depth of nineteen inches yesterday at Water Gap, Pa.

Philadelphia subscribed three thousand dollars yesterday for the Louisiana sufferers.

The New York Senate has passed the bill providing for the compulsory education of children.

The Tigris has overflowed its banks, causing great destruction of property at Bagdad, and the loss of several lives.

Reports from Southern Georgia state that a heavy hail storm passed over that region yesterday and injured the crops.

A Sumner memorial meeting was held in Richmond Tuesday night. Professor J. M. Langston, of Howard University, delivered the oration.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of Indiana, which has been in session two days in Indianapolis, adjourned yesterday afternoon.

The New York Legislature has agreed to appropriate $360,000 to continue the enlargement of the Erie canal, and $500,000 for the Champlain canal.

The snow storm at Wilkesbarre lasted twenty-four hours. On the mountains the snow is eighteen inches deep and the roads are almost impassable.

Latest advices from the Yazoo valley state that merchants and planters are quite hopeful, and the indications are that the crops will not be so alarmingly short after all.

The steamships Egypt and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool; Washington, from Stetin; Australia, from Glasgow, and Glamorgan, from Cardiff, have arrived at New York.

The Treasurer of the Evangelical Alliance acknowledges the receipt of nearly seven thousand dollars for the relief of the family of the late Rev. Emile Cook, of Paris.

Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, on her fifth trial at Indianapolis, for the murder of Jacob Young and wife, has been discharged, the prosecuting attorney having entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The murderer Hood was hanged at Cleveland yesterday. He had nothing to say, except to bid the officers and attendants farewell. Falling six feet, his neck was broken, and he died in thirteen minutes.

The Chicago *Times* announces that Prof. Swing has decided upon a withdrawal from the Presbyterian church. The Professor authorizes a denial of the statement. He will appear on Monday and stand his trial for heresy.

Henry Pullman, the young gentleman who disappeared from Memphis ten days ago, on the eve of his marriage, has returned to that city. He gives no account of his whereabouts meanwhile. He is said to be deranged.

The Governing Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meets in Louisville to-morrow. Commissioners from the Northern General Conference will be present, with a view to making arrangements for a union of the two branches.

A dispatch from London says the mails of the steamship L'Amerique have arrived. They were found in an abandoned boat, which was picked up in latitude 47 degrees north, longitude 7 degrees west, by the bark Assyria, which arrived at Havre on the 27th from New Orleans. The mails are damaged by water.

Captain General Concha, of Cuba, has issued a decree establishing an extraordinary contribution of ten per cent. on all incomes exceeding $1,000 per annum. Only the army and navy are exempted. The proceeds of the tax are to be applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of the paper currency.

The news from the City of Mexico to the 20th inst. is that Qurino Rubio, another of the murderers of Rev. Mr. Stephens, the missionary, has been condemned to death. Two Guadalajara journalists, who attacked the Catholics on account of the murder of Mr. Stephens, have been fined $500 each, one of them being poisoned and the other having disappeared.

The people of the Seventh Congressional district of Kentucky are becoming considerably excited over the Congressional race. There are rumors that a pledge was extracted from Mr. Beck, just before his last race, that he would not run again. The popular feeling is to return Mr. Beck, regardless of any pledge he may have made not to run.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

DUTY ON STEEL DISCUSSED.

Manufacturers and Consumers in Conflict.

Arguments Before the Ways and Means Committee.

SETTLEMENT OF THE APPRAISERS QUESTION.

WAR CLAIMS UNDER DISCUSSION.

FINANCIAL DEAD-LOCK IN CONGRESS.

FIGHT OVER BANK NOTE PRINTING.

The Rebel Archives Again to the Rescue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1874.

Demands of Steel Consumers.

A delegation representing the Steel Consumers' Association, were before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, in favor of a reduction of the duty on steel, Mr. Dana, of Massachusetts, said that he was compelled to use English steel in order to keep up the reputation of his goods, although English steel is but fifteen, while American steel is twenty cents per pound. He wanted a reduction of the duty on steel to increase export trade, and said he could not enjoy the benefits of the drawback, because his axes are made of English steel and American iron; that the superiority of English over American steel is owing to the fact that the English use Norway iron. The remedy asked for consumers was considerably at fault in the matter of reliable data, and were several times overhauled for correction by members of the committee. Of course, it was desirable that steel, but the higher grades of steel are imported. A member of the committee pointed out the fact that statistics showed very emphatically that the entire delegation of manufacturers had a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee this morning.

The Steel Interest.

The following gentlemen, representing the steel interests of the United States, East and West, will reply, before the Committee on Ways and Means, to the statements of the importers and consumers of steel: James Park, Jr., Colvin Wells, W. H. Singer, G. M. Barr, of Pittsburgh; James A. Thompson, of Jersey City; R. G. Bushnell, of New York.

The Senate Committee on Claims,

at their meeting this morning, decided to report adversely on the seven hundred thousand dollar claim of Lefloore, Chief of the Choctaws, resulting from depredations upon property stated to have been taken or destroyed by the national forces. The committee also took up the general bill for the reimbursement of such losses as it became sustained in the war, and assigned it to a sub-committee, composed of Senator Scott, chairman, and Senators Wright, of Iowa, and Davis, of Illinois.

Interior Appraisers Safe.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided not to report on the question of abolishing the offices of appraisers at interior cities. This practically defeats the action of the House.

Punishment of Naval Cadets.

The Secretary of the Navy, as a punishment of the third class of the Naval Academy for hazing, has issued an order depriving the class of its customary leave of absence this year. The particulars were stated in these dispatches several weeks since.

A Financial Dead Lock.

The inflationists declare that they are unwilling to accept any compromise which the Senate Finance Committee have so far expressed themselves willing to make. Some of the hard money men on the other hand, declare that they will not vote for a dollar more currency without decided measures for redemption. This promises a financial dead lock.

Printing of Bank Notes.

The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, to-day had under consideration the question of the printing of bank notes and other securities of the government. It was developed that the Columbian Bank Note Company submitted to the committee two letters, which were part of what are known as the rebel archives, showing that, during the war, offered to do the printing for the Confederate government. A Confederate note was also produced, showing that they had actually printed them. The evidence cannot, of course, affect the question of cheap printing, but it may take the printing from New York, on the question of loyalty. There was also evidence to show that Mr. McCartee, Chief of the Printing Bureau, had been offered $5,000 for the job of printing in New York, but this was not substantiated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1874.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce have completed the River and Harbor bill. Owing to the financial condition of the government, the committee have concluded not to report in favor of new works, but confine their recommendations to the preservation and completion of those already commenced. Among the largest items of appropriations in the bill, are the following: Harbor of refuge, Chicago, $1,000,000; harbor of refuge, Calumet, Illinois, $25,000; Michigan City, $50,000; Grand Haven, Michigan, $50,000; St. Mary's canal, $200,000; harbor of refuge; Lake Huron, $75,000; Toledo, $75,000; Cleveland, $30,000; Buffalo breakwater, $75,000; harbor of refuge, Oswego, $75,000; Duluth harbor, $80,000; Upper Mississippi, $25,000; Des Moines Rapids canal, $400,000; Rock Islands, $50,000; Improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $100,000; removing Red river raft, $50,000; improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, $150,000; Mobile harbor, $75,000; White river, above Jacksonport, $50,000; Osage river, $25,000; Mississippi river, between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri, $200,000; Ohio river, $150,000; improvement of the Great Kanawha, $25,000; Upper Monongahela, $25,000; Tennessee river, above Chattanooga, $25,000, and below Chattanooga, including Muscle Shoals, $100,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, $300,000; Duluth harbor, $10,000.

The bill authorizes about forty surveys to be made—fifteen of them in the South. The entire amount of appropriations is $4,500,000, or $1,000,000 less than the amount of the bill reported to the House last year.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed Frederick G. L. Sutcliffe, of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Leghorn; Peter Whaley, Agent of the Flathead Indians of Montana Territory; Keyes Danforth, Register of Land Office in the Arkansas Valley Land District of Colorado; James L. Mitchell, Receiver of Public Moneys for the same district; Mrs. Mary Carl, Postmistress at Mason City, Iowa; Charles Parker, of Illinois, reinstated as Captain in the Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

GENERAL M'COOK'S NOMINATION.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, considered the nomination of General McCook to be Governor of Colorado, and debated it at some length but, adjourned without action.

Fish and Fisheries—Their National Importance—Decadence in Numbers—Government Measures for the Propagation of Food-Fishes—The Report of Prof. Baird—Efforts to Stock the Western Rivers—Transportation of Young Shad and Salmon—The Rivers Stocked.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1874.

The importance of fisheries, whether in their commercial or economic aspect, is admitted. Among the earliest maritime enterprises to the New World after its discovery were the visits of the fishermen of England, France and Holland to the Banks of Newfoundland. The value of the fisheries on the coasts of the United States cannot be overestimated. They furnish a large supply of excellent food to our people, give employment to a large number of persons, stimulate ship building, produce hardy and daring seamen, and yield, in addition, a considerable pecuniary return to those engaged in the fisheries.

The value of the shad and other food-fishes of the entire coast may be appreciated when it is known that the Fish Inspector of Washington during the season of 1873 inspected a half million of shad in this market alone. This represented one and one-half million pounds of food. The total weight of shad and herring inspected in four months of 1873 aggregated the enormous amount of five million pounds. The wanton destruction of food-fishes, perhaps under the impression that the supply was inexhaustible, of late years has been attended with a perceptible and somewhat alarming diminution in numbers. This was particularly the case in the tidal and navigable waters of the United States, and therefore properly within their jurisdiction. The New England States, directly interested in this important interest, appealed to Congress for legislation on the subject. That body, in February, 1871, passed a joint resolution for the protection and preservation of the food-fishes of the United States, providing for the appointment, by the President, from among the civil officers or employees of the government, of a person of scientific and practical acquaintance with the fisheries of the coast, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. The duties laid down were to inquire as to whether any and what diminution of the number of the food-fishes of the coast and the lakes had taken place. The necessary powers were also conferred.

The person selected for this important work was Professor Spencer F. Baird, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The scientific attainments of this gentleman and his written works, particularly on various branches of natural history, marked in advance a valuable report. This has now been completed and printed by the government. The report makes over 800 pages, and besides covering the whole subject of inquiry, contains a number of very valuable scientific papers, noticeably a list of Sea Weeds of the South coast of New England, by W. G. Farlow, M. D.; a report upon the invertebrate animals of Vineyard Sound and adjacent waters, by A. E. Verrill; a catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of North America, by Theodore Gill, and a list of Fishes collected at Woods Hole, by S. F. Baird. There are also appended illustrations of marine fishing tackle, 287 figures of marine invertebrate, and several maps.

During his operations from 1871-73, Professor Baird took plaster casts and drawings of every variety of food-

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

"MEN," says a St. Louis editor, "are very much the result of their surroundings." This confirms us in our belief that St. Louis must be an exceedingly dirty place.

HERE and there an occasional paper is found throwing out intimations that President GRANT has, by his veto, earned the honor of a third term. We protest. This is a little *too* "previous?"

THE free trade Chicago *Tribune* makes the startling announcement that six "hundred and thirty furnaces are out of blast in Pennsylvania." Furnace men generally will be apt to characterize this as a blast-ed error.

There is said to be more real suffering today down in the submerged districts of Louisiana than there is in all India. Has Pittsburgh no word or act of sympathy to return in answer to the pleading cry for succor?

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Globe* attempts to prove that the famous Marshal NEY was an American and a soldier under MARION, and that he subsequently went to France from this country, leaving a family behind him. Nay.

THE continued violent hostility of the scorbutic Washington *Chronicle* to the Centennial appropriation measure, which comes up for consideration in Congress next week, ought to place its passage beyond the shadow of a doubt.

IT IS again affirmed that arrangements have been completed to establish a new Republican morning paper in New York city, that the money has been subscribed, and that its backers are among the best Republicans in the country, and friends of the Administration.

"IT IT were not for partisan politics some of the Pittsburgh papers would have to print blank editorial pages."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Better partisan politics than falsehoods manufactured from whole cloth, such as the *Press* indulges in.

A LEADING manufacturer, in speaking of the probable effect of the President's veto on the iron trade, thinks it will not alter materially the condition of affairs. Trade will be dull as long as the railroad corporations are in so uncertain a condition as they are at present, and consumers will only purchase what they require for immediate use.

CONGRESSMAN BECK, of Kentucky, and one of the most bitter Democrats to be found in the party, who has carefully examined the workings of the Internal Revenue Bureau, declares that Commissioner DOUGLASS is a conscientious and economical officer. There can be no doubt that the same result would be reached as to most of the bureaus of the government, if the opposition would investigate them with a candid purpose.

THE New York *Herald* makes an eloquent plea for the preservation of the buffalo, reinforcing its appeal with citations from an article in an English paper concerning the same subject. It is pleasant to note this benevolent anxiety of the *Herald* to "arrest a butchery which is a scandal to humanity"—only that paper is several days behind the fair with its sympathy, a law to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of these animals having been passed at the last session of Congress.

THE estimate for New York city expenses during the early Mayoralty of Mayor HAVEMEYER, in 1848, was $2,741,450. The State tax at the same time was $124,000, the common schools cost $288,000, and the police $479,000. General city expenditures were then $1,249,150. The city had in 1849 a population of about 500,000, or half its present size, but the expenses have risen from $2,741,450 to over $30,000,000, while the taxes reach the enormous rate of $3.40 per cent., and the debt grows steadily at the average rate of ten million dollars a year. Such are some of the beauties of Democratic and "Reform" administration.

THE manufacturers of Albany are making a push for the Japanese market. A whole cargo of stoves is now on its way to that country to fill an order. To equip the people of the United States with stoves has created and maintained a business of vast magnitude; and if the swarming millions of Japan are to supply themselves from our American market, the stove business of the United States has hardly more than reached its infancy. Pittsburgh stoves have a reputation equal to any in the country, nor ought our Pittsburgh stove manufacturers to stand second to any in enterprise. What is there to hinder them from sharing the Japanese market in this important matter?

A SOUTHERN paper, speaking of affairs in South Carolina, says that the whites of that State, "who are in a hopeless minority now, which is daily growing smaller—with no hope of protection from that government to which they are directly indebted for all their present woes, have only the consolation that

> 'The eternal laws of justice bind
> Oppressor with oppressed,
> And close as sin and suffering joined
> They march to fate abreast.'"

A sorry kind of "consolation," one would think, considering that their present prostrate condition is the result of, and the penalty for their past disobedience of the inexorable laws of moral justice. It is somewhat doubtful whether, if the writer had recollected that the stanza quoted above was taken from one of WHITTIER'S ringing anti-slavery lyrics, he would have used it in the connection which he has done. It is a clear case of poetic retribution.

THE recent speech of Congressman LAMAR, of Mississippi, in memory of Senator SUMNER, has evoked wide-spread commendatory observation from the press. Much of it, too, is deserved. Evidently there was heart in his words, and everybody will echo the speaker's wish that whatever bitterness and distrust yet remain between the North and South may speedily pass away. Nevertheless it is to be regretted that Mr. LAMAR should have dwelt with so much unction upon the "pride" and the "sensibilities" of the people of his section, as if these qualities were especially peculiar to them, in contradistinction to the people of the Northern States. The former are not a whit more finely-fibred than the latter, and so long as they hug the delusion that they are, just so long will that era of reciprocal good will whose advent the orator so anxiously awaits, elude his eager expectancy. The people of the North have never had any desire to humiliate their brethren of the South—they want no subjugated race: no conquered, craven or careless element of citizenship. They stand ready to second the South to the utmost in every endeavor to heal the hurts and wounds of war, to make the Union stronger than ever, and the future better than the brightest past. All that they ask is, that the people of the Southern States shall sincerely and earnestly incorporate themselves in conduct and spirit with the whole nation. This, certainly, is not a hard or harsh requirement. More is not sought; less will not be accepted.

THE Troy iron manufacturers claim to stand at the head of the world, so far as amount of work performed, and excellence of manufacture, are concerned. A couple of weeks ago the Bessemer Steel Works succeeded in manufacturing more steel in one week than had been accomplished in any similar institution in the world, and last week, according to the *Times* of that city, the men employed rolling steel rails at the Rensselaer mill were given permission to do their best, and succeeded, like the steel works, in beating the world. They worked nine furnaces, each furnace making six heats and turning out thirty-seven rails per day. All the furnaces manufacturing three hundred and thirty-three rails every twelve hours, the product for the week was 3,663 rails, weighing 1,012 tons and 1,189 pounds gross. Every rail was first quality, and no rail was lost by reason of imperfections. The average working time of the day turns was eight hours seventeen minutes; average working time of the night turns, eight hours thirty-nine minutes. Average working time each day, sixteen hours fifty-six minutes. Total working time, ninety-three hours eight minutes. This was a creditable performance; but we are of opinion that Pittsburgh is fully adequate to the task of equalling, if not of excelling, it, whenever she chooses to undertake to do so; while, without detracting in the least from the credit due to the manufacturers of Troy for the sterling character of their products, those of the Smoky City yield to none as respects all the essentials of excellence. The artist OPIE once informed an inquirer that he mixed his colors with brains. The manufacturers of Pittsburgh put conscience into their work.

A BURNING QUESTION.

According to the London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mrs. ROSE M. CRAWSHAY, "wife of the famous Iron King of Wales, ROBERT CRAWSHAY, Esq.," must bear the credit or discredit of having been the first person in England to agitate the subject of cremation. The lady, it seems, is a thorough going radical in her religious opinions, and is animated by a zeal quite apostolic in their propagation. In her propagandist labors she possesses one advantage which apostles have not generally possessed; she is immensely rich, at least the wealth of her husband is estimated at about three millions sterling. It was this audacious lady, Mrs. CRAWSHAY, who began the agitation in favor of "euthanasia"—by which she meant an easy and voluntary deposition of the burdens of life by those who found them no longer tolerable or useful to themselves or others. This extraordinary suggestion or rather recommendation, speedily found an advocate in Professor F. W. NEWMAN, whose article on the subject made a marked sensation at its appearance. The name reminds us of an inapposite anecdote which we have never seen in print, but which we believe to be true, on the testimony of a gentleman who had it from the Professor's own mouth. Soon after the publication of a book, in which he had renounced nearly all the religious doctrines of his youth, Mr. F. W. NEWMAN, learning that his brother, the now celebrated Father NEWMAN, was in London, called to see him at the hotel where he was lodging. Having sent in his card and been refused, the Professor felt sure that some mistake had been made by the servant. The brothers had not seen each other for a good while, and the Professor doubted not that his own feelings were fully shared by his devout relative. He, therefore, went to his brother's appartment with the certainty of being affectionately received. But he did not know either the vigor or the nature of a devotee's faith. Instead of the fraternal greeting he had expected, he was treated as the church in old times directed certain reprobates to be treated. Father JOHN, after casting upon his brother a single glance of horrified surprise, covered his own eyes with one hand and waved him off with the other, repeating all the time with ever growing emphasis the words—Satan avaunt! Satan avaunt!—an adjuration which the Professor made haste to comply with.

But we have wandered from the subject of cremation. If Mrs. ROSE CRAWSHAY found a vigorous champion of euthanasia in Professor NEWMAN, she found a still more effective advocate of her next suggestion in Sir HENRY THOMPSON, the celebrated physician. Having heard the great lady unfold her views of the reform at a London dinner table, he brought his professional and scientific knowledge to bear upon the subject, in the famous article which appeared some six months ago in the *Contemporary Review*. This paper, we are told, has been translated into all the languages of the continent, and it seems to have produced as profound an impression everywhere else as in Great Britain. In England there can be no doubt that the question has taken hold of the public mind in the most surprising manner, and whatever is to be the issue, the subject will be thoroughly discussed in all its relations and bearings. It is, in fact, there what the Germans call a *brennende Frage*, the burning question of the time.

Though for the sake of historical completeness we have mentioned euthanasia in connection with cremation, it would be grossly unjust to think of the two things as in any way associated, whether in fact or principle. One of them is repugnant to the enlightened moral sense, antagonistic to Christian teachings, and palpably open to horrible abuses in practice; while the other is not fairly subject to any of these objections. So much one may say without the least purpose or thought of recommending the introduction of cremation. We mention the subject and take note of the progress of the debate, merely as honest chroniclers of the time.

One feature of the discussion which might almost be called amusing is the sort of anxiety with which the organs of "advanced opinions" (so styled) endeavor to show that the churches are bound to uphold inhumation as necessary, and to oppose cremation as fatal to the hope of a resurrection. These "thinkers" have been so long accustomed to represent the doctrine of a literal resurrection of the physical body as one of the absurdities scorned by themselves alone and favored by the devout, that some of them are quite seriously perturbed in the complacency of their intellectual superiority by the acceptance which cremation meets with among the orthodox. The Bishop of Manchester has not only written, but preached in favor of the new mode, and great numbers of the clergy of the Established church have, in different ways, declared themselves of the same judgment. Leading divines among the Dissenters also are exerting their influence in the same direction. Even the English Israelites, in so far as they are represented by their official organ, favor cremation. This is, we suppose, the more remarkable, as in the Old Testament, if we rightly remember, the only example recorded of burning the human remains is the burning of the bodies of Saul and his sons, and even in that case, the bones were interred and re-exhumed for solemn entombment.

The chief reason assigned by the Jewish organ alluded to for preferring cremation is the prevention of premature interment. By the English advocates of the so-called reform sanitary considerations are most earnestly dwelt upon, arguments which carry great weight and cogency in so ancient and crowded a country as England. "England," they remark, "is fast becoming a huge cemetery." As to the cities and towns, the opinion is very prevalent that the health of the population is gravely injured and imperilled by the graveyards.

To this country, so new and extensive, such arguments apply with less force, but they will not be wholly disregarded by those who look into the future. The repose of the dead, however, is as uncertain in this country as in any other. What JACOB GRIMM said of Germany in 1849 is equally true of the United States, "there is hardly one of our cities in which paved streets do not run over ancient church yards." Anglo-Saxons for some reason or other cannot respect the bones of departed generations, and old graves are violated without scruple or decency when the comfort or prosperity of the living suggests the desecration. Who has not been shocked at the sight, and who interposed to prevent the outrage? Beloved remains consumed by purifying fire are forever rescued from the possibility of such profanation, an argument of no insignificant force in favor of the change. On the other hand, the alleged connection between inhumation and Christian doctrine will probably seem of less importance the more it is made a subject of reflection. During many generations ethnic members of the primitive church burned their dead without a suspicion that they thus frustrated the hope of their revivification. The hope rested on the promise of sovereign omnipotence, and was, therefore, sure, whatever became of the vile body in the meantime.

THERE are more mysteries in New York trade than are dreamt of in the philosophy of most men. A short time since a gentleman of that city, coming to his office, wished to open his safe to take some papers from it. His bookkeeper was absent, and he himself had forgotten the "combination." In this dilemma he went to the manufacturers of the safe for assistance. They told him they were powerless to aid him, but that if he would take an oath of secresy they would do what they could. What that oath was cannot, of course, be revealed. Shortly after a man came to his office, and, entering the inner room where the safe was, locked the door. In about fifteen minutes he emerged, received a sum of money and the safe was open. The man was a professional burglar. Now, to the inquiring mind the question presents itself, how did this man know the "combination," and how was the safe manufacturer able to communicate with him.

THE total yield of the ice crop in Maine for the present season, including old ice on hand, cannot be reckoned short of 1,500,000 tons, and it may possibly reach 2,000,000 tons. Of this amount probably 300,000 have been sold or bargained for at $3 per ton, or a total of nearly $1,000,000. This price is a remunerative one, netting a large profit to the owners. If the rest of the crop is sold at the same figure, the total amount realized from Maine's ice product will be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. To transport the product to a market will require a fleet of not less than 5,000 vessels. To carry away the product of the Kennebec will require over 3,000 vessels, or an average of nearly fifteen vessels a day from the opening of the river to navigation to its close.

THE FIELD.

We will not wrong thee, O, To-day,
With idle longing for To-morrow;
Put patient plow our fields, and sow
The seed of faith in every furrow.

Enough for us the loving light
That meets the clouds' repellant edges;
The still unfolding, bud by bud,
Of God's most sweet and holy pledges.

We breathe His breath; our lives are His:
The hand He nerves knows no defrauding,
The Lord will make our joyless wastes
Wave with the wheat of His rewarding.

Of His rewarding! Yes; and yet
Not ours a single blade or kernel:
The seed is His, the quickening His:
The care unchanging and eternal.

His, too, the harvest song shall be,
When He who blest the barren furrow
Shall thrust His shining sickle in,
And reap our little fields, to-morrow.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Baxter still Brooks delay.

The spring is still a little backward about coming forward.

The Southern Cotton Exchange estimates the cotton crop of 1874 at 4,132,000 bales.

The New York Legislature will adjourn to-day. The session has been void of special interest.

Some Americans in Japan are taking a hand in the pending expedition to annex Formosa.

A little suspicious. The New York *Tribune* has stopped throwing mud at the administration.

A number of cities are going into the Holly Tree Inn business in earnest. Why not Pittsburgh?

Cremation gives a new significance to the beautiful conceit of "tuning one's *lyre*-er" in the other world.

A statue to Lord Byron is to be raised in Venice. A committee of Italians has been formed to raise a fund.

The Democrats are even more embarrassed than the Republicans by the new financial developments.

The New York *Times* has revived Sir Thomas Browne's Greek word for urn burial, to wit: "Hydriotaphia."

An International Congress of Geographical Scientists has been called to meet at Paris in the spring of next year.

It is a singular fact that an Indian census uniformly counts population in fives and tens, and that there are no units.

The *Post* is a Democratic newspaper whose principal mission in life is to illustrate by example the beauty of dulness.

The fashionable spring parasol has a dagger in the handle. This looks as though we might have some more sharp weather.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy's trial is again the subject of conversation in Kansas. It is said now that it will begin some time in June.

Growing sensible. Ohio had fewer marriages by nearly 8,000 in 1873 than in 1866, although the population has largely increased.

Tourists have commenced to gather at Yosemite, the Big Trees of Calaveras, the Geysers, and other points of interest in California.

It is quite a mercy that the President did not sign the veto in midsummer. Some of the papers would have been attacked with the rabies.

Free trade being stipulated for by the Ashantee treaty, the latter now want breech-loaders. Here's another chance for Remington.

The New York *Sun* is beginning to eat its own words concerning President Grant, and to smile blandly during the process of mastication.

The grand machinery of charity is in operation in all parts of the country with respect to the Louisiana sufferers—except in Pittsburgh.

The matrons of Texas—those who participated in the early and eventful history of that State—are going to hold a reunion this coming May.

Quite a mitey trade. During three months ending March 31, the value of the cheeses received in England from this country was $2,610,230.

Our crusaders have fired shots that, like the detonations of the guns of the Massachusetts farmers at Lexington, are reverberating around the world.

The town of Blantyre, Scotland, in which Livingstone was born, will build a monument to his memory as "the self-sacrificing pioneer of light and truth."

The first report of the Lake Superior copper mine was written on a piece of birch bark, which is now one of the curiosities at Harvard University.

More rain has fallen in the South since the first day of the present month than during any entire month as far back as the Signal Service has kept the record.

The orange growers of Florida are suffering from a blight known as the black fungus, which discolors the orange and threatens to destroy the orange groves.

Almost everywhere societies of shining lights who, oddly enough, look upon inhumation as a burning shame, are actively proceeding with the work of organization.

PERSONAL.

Abraham Lincoln's monument at Springfield, Illinois, will be dedicated next October. President Grant will be asked to deliver the oration.

Alexander H. Stevens and Ben. Hill, of Georgia, are having a tilt with their pens, and filling the columns of the State press with their warfare. "Aleck" strikes hard, and Ben. has up-Hill work to match him.

"I was a boy at Braddock's defeat in 1775," says Jean Revore of Bracken county, Ky. This beats Count Waldeck and Capt. Labroushi; in fact, Revore is thought to be fully 130 years old, and the oldest man in the civilized world.

Paul Hayne, the poet of the South, calls attention to the neglected state of the grave of Edgar Allan Poe. Poe was the finest poetic genius produced by America, as much a genius as Byron and Burns in his originality, power, misfortunes and death.

The Rev. W. T. Sabine, rector of the Church of the Atonement, New York, whose refusal to bury George Holland, the actor, from his church, called for much criticism several years ago, announces that he intends to resign from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The departure of such a narrow-minded person from her fold will be a positive gain.

Enterprise.—Frank Leslie's *Illustrated* prints a picture entitled, "William B. Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts and United States Senator-elect to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Sumner, from a photograph by Balch," which is not a likeness of Governor William B. Washburn, but is a likeness of ex-Governor Emory Washburn, now a Professor of the Harvard Law School, and was taken many years ago.

Colonel Rose, U. S. A., commanding at Little Rock, Arkansas, is emphatic. The *Gazette* of that city having misrepresented his part in the little "shindy" of a few days ago, he replies: "The author of the article to which said sentence belongs is a liar and a coward; a low hind, probably born in a hovel where the swine made his parent take a back seat." This is not exactly Chesterfieldian, but then it has the advantage of being readily understood.

The salvage crew of the Greece, which tried to save the Europe, told a passenger on board the Egypt, that the bravest person on the Europe was an American woman, who rendered valuable assistance in transferring the passengers from the Europe to the Greece. She fought the men from entering the boats until the women were rescued, and was one of the last to leave the ship. There are few emergencies in which a genuine American woman will not do honor to her race, her sex, and her country.

The Mississippi Floods.

The New York *Herald* discusses the means of preventing such desolating inundations as that which have occurred at the South. That it is possible is undoubted, but it requires an expenditure of capital far too great for the resources of the people, who would be most immediately benefitted. If the banks of the Lower Mississippi were cultivated and thickly settled, sufficient embankments could be constructed and kept in repair at the expense of the owners, without imposing an insupportable burden. But the extensive tracts of unreclaimed lands can only become fit for cultivation by a great outlay of money. The safe embankment of the Mississippi and the reclamation of those lands is, the editor says, the proper work of the Union authority; and it unfortunately so happens that no existing authority seems adequate. Congress can make appropriations for improving the navigation of the river, but has no power to make any for the protection and benefit of private property on its banks. It was suggested, in 1845, by Mr. Calhoun, that to obviate these difficulties there should be a relinquishment of the public lands to the States in which they lie, thereby creating a motive and furnishing means for the States to make the necessary improvements. * * * * That perfect security is attainable with proper engineering skill, is, says the editor, beyond all question. The whole of Holland was recovered from the great rivers which discharged their waters into the German sea, by means of great dikes. The description which Motley gives of the original condition of that country, which has so long been a miracle of fertility, would apply, the *Herald* says, almost word for word, to the great district around the mouths of the Mississippi.

STATE NEWS.

A Chester county lady has a brick brought from Sweden in 1650.

Philadelphia's first excursion to the seaside will be on June 15.

"Sandwiches Sociables" are a mild dissipation in Pottsville.

The gas question is still discussed acrimoniously by the Reading press.

Eight applications for divorce are pending in the Bradford county court.

Frederick township, Montgomery county, is excited over discoveries of iron ore.

Pottstown has added a veritable ghost to its other "attractions," as the showmen say.

Reading Councils want to increase the city debt two per cent. on the assessed valuation.

Walton, the man the strikers tried to murder in Johnstown, last week, is now out of danger.

The Williamsport alligator is dead, and there will be fewer local items in the papers there for a time.

Charles E. McLaughlin, Esq., late District Attorney of Cumberland county, died at Carlisle on Monday.

The loss of lumber by the Williamsport fire has caused an advance of $2 00 per thousand in the market.

Foxes are becoming very bold in Washington county, visiting the flocks in daylight and carrying off lambs.

Lazarus Wheeland, of Franklinville, Huntingdon county, caught twenty-one foxes during the past winter.

Dr. Early, of Dauphin county, a practicing physician, is only eighteen years old. He is early and no mistake.

A new hearth has been put in the Hope furnace, Slipperyrock township, Lawrence county, and it is again at work.

Julia Patten, of Allentown, fooled with a pistol, and the "nasty little thing" went off and shot her through the hand.

Timothy Hunt, a respected citizen of Jackson township, Cambria county, died on the 25th inst., aged seventy years.

The young lady from Montgomery county, who cut her throat at the Millersville Normal School on the 22d inst., has since died.

The New Castle Manufacturing Company commenced work in their establishment on Monday morning, after one week's stoppage.

The skeleton of an infant was found under a building recently torn down in Kittanning, and great has been the gossip thereanent.

An old fogy in Philadelphia objects to paying a gas bill of eighteen dollars, for the frivolous reason that there no burners in his house.

Mrs. Abigail King died very suddenly at the residence of her husband, James King, in West Millcreek, Erie county, on Monday, of apoplexy.

John Connor, injured by the caving in of a bank of earth at the Lancaster county almshouse, last week, died from his injuries on Monday.

Robert D. Kramer, of Allentown, accompanied by Miss Vellie Thurston, a female balloonist, will make an ascension in that city sometime in June.

A. B. Bradford occupies over six columns of the Beaver *Argus and Radical*, in an effort to prove that Shakespeare's plays were written by Lord Bacon.

P. Herdic, of Williamsport, didn't give a fire company $5,000 for saving his mill, as he promised to do, and as it is reported he did. The *Register* says so.

Mr. Walter Monroe, of Liverpool, Perry county, was drowned in the Pennsylvania canal on Saturday night, near that place. His body was found on Sunday.

The women of Altoona have announced their determination to continue their daily prayer meeting till there shall not be left a single grog shop in that city.

Dr. Fred. Krepper, of Berlin, Somerset county, took an overdose of laudanum, and it caused his death. It is supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent.

The cement works of A. J. Haws, in Johnstown were fired on Sunday night by an incendiary, but the watchman discovered the flames in time to save the property.

Two girls are confined in the Sunbury jail to appear as witnesses against their father, who will be tried at the August term of court for shooting John Keating, in Coal township.

During the session of the Legislature of 1873, over two thousand bills were introduced. Since the meeting of the present body about three hundred and fifty have been introced.

The Chartiers Valley Railway Company have entered suits in the Washington County Court against a number of persons for non-payment of subscriptions for the building of the road.

A Tyrone boy, named Estbaugh, shot a large bald eagle on the wing, on Monday, crippling it so that he was able to capture it alive. It measures five and a half feet from tip to tip of wings.

The Williamsport *Register* thus describes the seat of Peter Hardie's new county: "Minnequa—one hotel—one dwelling—one school house—one barn—and a million or more of stumps."

William C. Swoope, brother of the late Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, died in Alexandria, on Tuesday morning of last month. This is the third brother that has been buried inside of nine months.

Otto Heally, a saloon keeper at Lilly station, committed suicide on Sunday night by shooting himself through the brain. Financial embarrassment and domestic troubles were the causes.

The Secretary of the United American Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, J. K. Snyder, at Lancaster, was arrested on Saturday evening charged with embezzling $8,000, belonging to the association.

There are now pending before the Dauphin county court 128 applications for retail liquor license, equally divided between Harrisburg and the county. There are thirty-three wholesale licenses asked for.

A Blairsville saloon keeper has been in the business for thirty years; during that time he never paid a cent of State or United States license, and has made all his own liquors on the premises. Where are the crusaders?

A very estimable colored woman, wife of Samson Agnes, living near Keyser's mill, in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, was drowned in Perkiomen creek last week.

The Reading *Eagle* says: A report reaches this city that President F. B. Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, will resign that position from the fact that his health will not permit him further to occupy it.

The ninety-eighth session of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Convocation of the clergy of the Episcopal Church, was held at Eckley and Hazleton from Monday to Wednesday of this week. Nine parishes were represented and six services held.

The Local Option Executive Committee of Delaware county, have issued a printed notice to druggists, warning them against the sale of liquors or any preparation thereof, except for medicinal purposes, and then only upon a physician's prescription. They threaten prosecution under the law of March 31, 1856.

The Phœnix Iron Company are now completing, at Phœnixville, Chester county, the largest single mill building under one roof in the country. The ground plan covers six and a quarter acres; its greatest length is 968 feet, and its greatest breadth 200 feet. The furnaces, engines and machinery will cost nearly a million dollars.

Benjamin Place, of Limerick township, Montgomery county, has been one of the Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike Company's Superintendents for the long period of forty-one years. Though now in his seventy-sixth year, he is a very hale and active man, and will doubtless be able to look after the turnpike for a long time to come.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 27th inst., says: From Judge Hamilton we learn that no apprehensions need be felt here in regard to the fruit crop being as yet injured by the very unseasonable weather of the past few days. He made a careful examination of the buds of various descriptions of fruit trees this morning, and reports that he found them all right. We are glad to state that this is a fact.

There appeared, last week, in the obituary column of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, notices of the deaths of ten persons—two men and eight women—who had lived to be beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Elizabeth Bannon, aged 88; Isabella Lee, 80; Deborah Albertson, 81; Mary Gillin, 82; Sarah Montgomery, 86; Susanna T. Mann, 88; Margaret M. Little, 89; John Major, 90; George Epler, 90; and Rebecca Smith, 93.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: A gentleman assures us that, according to the calculations of old and experienced miners, there is iron ore enough in Jackson township to run half-a-dozen furnaces for a century. A single body, of which he has control, is estimated to contain from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons. If this is as represented, and we have no reason to doubt it, why is there not a narrow gauge railroad built up Stone Creek?

A Mr. Keely, of Philadelphia, has apparently discovered a power as superior to steam as steam is to the human breath, capable of being bottled up after generations, in fact, the Vril described by Bulwer in "The Coming Race." It is a mechanical arrangement for discomposing water, without vegetation, electricity, or herb, and the marvelous power produced, over 10,000 pounds to a square inch, is so much above steam gauges that he has to invent gauges now to measure it.

A STROKE OF FORTUNE.

The Employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston Fall in for Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The Scranton *Republican* says: The employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston, are jubilant over a stroke of good fortune growing out of their terms of settlement with the company at the close of the long strike of 1870. The circumstances which gave rise to that bitter contest between labor and capital in the coal regions of this State are still fresh in the public mind.

Prior to the strike the miners were giving the company 2,240 pounds for a gross ton. One of the demands made by the company when the men were about to resume work was that 2,540 pounds should constitute a gross ton. This the men looked upon as being rather too much, but after a few days' reflection they conceded, with the proviso, however, that if this number of pounds should be found to exceed the net weight of a ton, all the surplus should be returned to the men.

This was mutually agreed upon in May, 1871, and at the close of the year ending May, 1872, it was found that instead of there being a surplus, the net weight fell short of 9,000 tons. The company then demanded that fifty pounds more be added to the gross ton, making it 2,590, and the men again acquiesced with the proviso before mentioned, that any surplus over the net weight should go to their credit.

This seemed satisfactory and everything went on smoothly. On last Saturday afternoon, John Barnes, E. C. Courtright, Owen Griffith, Thomas Brown, and James Donahue, a committee representing the Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners, were informed that a surplusage of 29,233 tons had been placed to the credit of the men in the company's employ, equivalent in round figures to $20,000.

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D., is about to publish an Etymology of the Gaelic language, and of the English and Lowland Scotch. The following is a specimen of his style:

HOOK IT (Slang)—Begane!—go away!—run!—be off!

GAELIC—*Thugad* (*t* silent, pronounced *hugad*), begone! allez-vous en!

TWIG—Slang. To comprehend or understand.

"Don't you twig?"—THEODORE HOOK: *Gilbert Gurney.*

"I twig," said Mick.—B. DISRAELI: *Sybil.*

GAELIC—*Tuig*, to understand; *tuigsin*, comprehensive; *tuigseach*, intelligent. The same in Irish.

From which specimen it would seem that we are indebted to the Gaelic for our slang as well as for the bagpipes, both of which, perhaps, we could well have spared.

THE dreary winter blockade on top of Pike's Peak is over, and one of the men who has been doing duty on that elevated weather post has come down to tell his experience. At times the thermometer was over thirty degrees below zero, the wind blowing so strongly that exposure to it was dangerous, and the snow driving in blinding clouds. The Signal Service men, in their substantial stone house, with plenty of wood and provisions, were secure from hunger and frost, and came out of their seclusion in good health.

Animated Machinery.

Our bodies are like time-pieces. When they run down we must wind them up; otherwise they will stop forever. What key will best perform this work of renovation? Experience has shown that it can be accomplished more rapidly and certainly by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other article under the sun. That searching yet harmless agent seems to reach every spring, and lever, and wheel, so to speak, of the living machine. The relaxed nerves are braced, the torpid liver is stirred, the weak stomach is strengthened, the disordered bowels are regulated, the appetite is restored, the clouded mind is brightened in short the whole inert system is stimulated into healthy action. New life is put into every failing fibre, and physical regeneration ensues. This is the testimony of thousands. In every city, town and village of the Union living proofs of its efficacy may be found.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,246 56.
CHARTERED IN 1867.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the first day of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. BOOK OF RULES, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. LAUGHLIN, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Gilmore, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Z. Reis.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
MATHEWS'
SODA DRAUGHT APPARATUS,
Generator and Two Fountains,
NEW.
Will be sold very cheap, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

BOSTON TEA HOUSE,
22 DIAMOND.
CASH A SPECIALTY.
10½ lbs A Sugar $1 00
11 lbs Extra C Sugar 1 00
11½ lbs Light Yellow Sugar 1 00
3 lbs can Baltimore Corn 25
3 lbs can Standard Tomatoes 20
3 lbs can Standard Peaches 30
3 lbs can Peaches 20
3 lbs Tomatoes 20
7 Bars Woman's Friend Soap 25
7 bars Rosin Soap 25
6 Bars Wax Soap 25
12 Cakes Toilet Soap 20
Winslow's Canned Corn 25
Jellies, two tumblers 25
Flour, per bushel 7 25
ALL GOODS SOLD IN PROPORTION.
CUSTOMERS CAN SAVE 12 PER CENT. by Purchasing their Groceries here.
We advertise 10½ lbs A Sugar for $1 00, and sell A Sugar.
All Goods and Prices Guaranteed.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Persons purchasing will do well to give us a call.
NO STALE GOODS.
☞ Remember the place.
GEO. WHALEY,
22 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
TTHS

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

BUSINESS CHANCE.
PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING a moderate amount of capital in a well established
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
In constant operation are offered a half interest on reasonable terms.
This is a rare chance for an active business man desirous of going into the general iron trade or the manufacture of specialties. The establishment is well provided with Machinery, has recently been enlarged, new Engine put in, etc. The Buildings are entirely of Brick and conveniently arranged for an extensive business. Foundry Floor 100x36 feet; Machine Shop 70x30 feet. Large Lot of Ground included, facing on three streets, with excellent Railroad facilities. For location or other information, call on or address T. P. E., 13 Congress st., Pittsburgh.
TTHS

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Ponnees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
GENTLEMEN
WHO BUY FOR CASH,
AND DESIRE
Clothing
Made in a Superior Manner, should try the Tailoring Establishment of
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Fancy Cassimere Pants, $12. Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
97, 99 and 101 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM,
HALL AND OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER
FOR
SPRING SALES,
At No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Where a large collection of ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered at the Lowest Market Rates, among which will be found
40-inch Washable Tints, for Parlors,
20-inch Tints, for Chambers, &c.,
Gilt Wood and Fine French Mouldings.
Drawing Room, Library and Hall Decor

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, 1874.

The money market of Pittsburgh evinces greater activity than it did yesterday. Borrowers are more numerous and persistent than usual and rates have perceptibly widened.

The banks are "holding their breath" to hear from the Comptroller who usually sends his compliments around about this season of the year. It is likely the call for bank reports will be made for the 24th April or the 1st of May. When that has been opened the National banks will be directed to extend their discount lines somewhat.

—To an inquiry as to the amount of the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad held by the portion owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, we would answer that the official is reported at $2,256,400 (vide *Chronicle* page 424), and the Pennsylvania Railroad in their report of securities on hand list their Valley stock, estimated at $2,075,000.

—The stock market shows considerable activity and a sharp advance in prices.

We give a comparative table of the open prices of yesterday and those at noon to-day:

	28th.	29th.
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	73¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	46½
Michigan Southern	76¾	77¾
New York Central	90¾	92¾
Illinois Pacific	84½	87¾
Northwest	37¾	41¾
Do. preferred	43¾	47½
Rock Island	102¾	103¾
Chic. & Ind. Central	23½	25½
Pittsburgh	90½	93½
Fort Wayne	77½	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	95¾	96¾
Chicago & Alton	102	103
Do. preferred	122	123
Toledo, Wabash & Western	15¾	16¼

The wholesale list showing a handsome profit the fortunate purchaser of yesterday, with the exception of Erie, which is off.

—Foreign exchange has advanced to figures which will stimulate an export of gold. At 4.90½ for sight sterling gold can be shipped abroad at a profit, and we already hear of large shipments being made for the Saturday steamer.

—The report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, giving a detailed statement of stocks and bonds of other companies and a list of leases and guarantees, furnishes some interesting information. The total cost to the Pennsylvania Railroad company on operations of all leased roads in 1873 is shown in the following statement: Leased lines and guarantees both east and west of Pittsburgh (not including the United companies of New Jersey) the rental was as follows:

Net earnings	$8,758,231
Rental and interest	5,031,472 62
Profits earnings	3,726,758 17
Deficient earnings	3,144,408
Loss to Pa. R. R. Co	1,122,026

The New Jersey lines showed a loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad of $685,689, but it is believed after 1873 they will show but little if any loss in working them, the larger expenditures made to lessen the cost of moving and handling freights upon them being now nearly completed.

The following lines west of this city show surplus of earnings over rental:

	Surplus.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	$ 91,185 15
Pittsburgh and Berver Valley	52,078 94
Lawrence Railroad	238 37
Erie and Pittsburgh	103,774 04
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	450,659 59
Indianapolis and St. Louis	36,042 21
L. V. Rand R. R.	4,805 94

The following roads show a deficit:

	Deficit.
Jeffersonville Mad. & Ind	59,693 72
Indianapolis & Vincennes	143,802 99
Louis, Alton & Terre H	72,198 54
Little Miami Railroad	548,252 17
Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Cent'l	1,110,150 33
Cartiers Railroad	16,708 83
	$1,980,717 60
Deduct surplus as above	1,581,472 62
Net deficit on above lines	399,244 58

A full account of every stock and bond held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a part of its assets is given, and a note to the report says that the securities of these various companies, whose traffic contributes to the profit of the main line, now pay to the company in the form of dividends and interest exceeding four per cent. per annum upon their cost, and it is expected that future developments of their lines will still further increase these results.

As the detailed report is very lengthy, we give only a

SUMMARY.

Par value of bonds	$29,053,200 00
Par value of stocks	44,541,240 00
Total	$73,594,440 00
Cost as per general account	$52,622,419 09

The following is a comparative table of the operations of the company for the years 1869 and 1873:

Operations and Fiscal Results.	1869.	1873.
Passengers carried	4,229,362	5,879,984
Passenger mileage	177,148,852	247,193,328
Freight (tons) moved	5,492,901	9,958,794
Freight (tons) mileage	1,875,594	3,437,251
Coal mined, mat's.	410,969	787,560
Passenger earnings	$ 3,631,137	4,209,671
Freight earnings	10,899,353	12,142,202
Other receipts	687,018	877,783
Total gross earnings	17,250,812	21,881,009
Operating expenses	12,203,368	15,143,305
Net earnings	5,047,544	9,445,704
Dividends 10 per cent.	5,075,642	5,918,140
FINANCIAL CONDITION.		
Capital stock	$ 33,405,112	$ 63,144,475
Funded debt	17,739,564	37,639,900
State lien	5,401,070	6,982,259
Mortgages and ground rents	102,899	101,509
Bills payable		2,470,964
Acceptances	5,573,323	2,140,833
Accounts, pay rolls, &c		11,658,701
Securities U. N. J. Co		4,322,224
Contingent fund	1,000,000	2,000,000
Profit and loss	998,955	6,842,564
Total liabilities	$ 65,030,903	$140,725,337
Construction (Ft. to Pittsburgh)	14,087,741	19,910,224
Phila. & Col. R. R	5,375,249	5,375,249
Equipment	6,182,448	15,232,714
Real estate and telegraph	4,271,507	6,533,619
Monon. & Del. extension	2,475,437	1,588,518
Construction, equipment, &c	$ 32,392,895	$ 48,571,508
Stocks and bonds	20,055,744	53,692,419
Securities Un. N. J. Co		4,322,225
Fuel and materials	4,766,048	6,445,623
Bills and accounts	8,024,485	23,970,087
Agents' balances	2,055,903	804,182
Treasurer's balances	815,744	2,312,588
Total property and assets	$ 65,030,303	$140,725,637

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 29, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	113¼	113¼	113	113¼	113¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	122	122	122		
U. S. 6's, 1862	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾		
5-20's, 1864	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾		
5-20's, 1865, new	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾		
5-20's, 1865, ord	120	120¼	120¼	120¼		
5-20's, 1867	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾		
5-20's, 1868	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾		
10-40's, coupons	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾		
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾		
New 5 per cents	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾		
Western Union Tel	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¾	74¾
Panama					108½	
Quicksilver	22	22				
Pacific Mail	46	46¼	46½	46¾	47¾	45¾
Adams Express		99		98		98
Wells-Fargo Express		78		78		75¼
Merchants Union Ex		15		15		15
American Express		62		62		62
United States Ex		44		44		44
New York Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	88¾	90¾
Erie	26	26	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Michigan Central	78	79	78	78	78	78
Michigan Southern	78	78	77¾	77¾	77¾	76¾
Illinois Central		101		101		
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh		97		97		
Chicago & Northw'n	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	45¾
Do. preferred		68		68		68
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	100	103¾
St. Paul	37¾	38¾	38¾	38¾		37¾
Do. preferred		84		84		86
Wabash	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	42¾	41¾
Hannibal & St. Jos	30	31¼	30¾	31		30
Do. preferred						36
Fort Wayne	80¾	80¾		80¾		
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¼	28¼	28¼
Union Pacific	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago & Alton		102		102		
C., C. & I	22	22¾	22¾	22¾		
Boston, Hf'd & Erie		15		15		15¾
Harlem		127¾				126¾
Terre Haute		10		10		
Tenn. State bonds						
Do. new		84¾				
South Carolina, April				16		
Do. July						
Missouri 6s		94¾				

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1874.

Trade opened prosperously again on Wednesday, and merchants are almost every where busy in receiving and filling orders. Many merchants report the spring trade fully up to that of former years, with exceptions in one or two classes of business, which have been effected by particular causes. The wholesale liquor dealers, and merchants engaged especially in supplies to the glass manufacturers, have for especial reasons a light business. But the vast majority of wholesale traders express themselves, as well pleased with the progress of the spring trade so far, and with the prospects for the future.

The special features of business to-day were not important. We note some slight alterations in bacon and provisions, which we give below. Notwithstanding the heavy demand in this line the advance on hams has not been sustained, and dealers have returned to former quotations. Butter is still quoted at 30@33c for strictly choice rolls, but dealers are found who quote as low as 25@26c. Cheese is not changed. Eggs are firm at 17@18c, notwithstanding the large receipts. The flour market is reported quite active, with an especially strong demand for spring wheat flour. No change in price has yet taken place, but some dealers predict an advance in the above-mentioned brand. Groceries are active, sugars being especially firm. An advance on refined sugars is reported from New York, but no change has been made in this city.

Transactions in grain are brisk, with much the same features as heretofore. Taken as a whole, the state of trade as indicated by inquiries yesterday was very satisfactory, and presents a fair prospect of continuing so.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,137	Apples, bbls	174
Grain, sks	250	Corn, sacks	737
Wheat, sacks	850	Barley, sacks	449
Rye, sacks	72	Oats, sacks	1,151
Butter, pkgs	28	Bacon, pcs	1,220
Bacon, tcs	171	Potatoes, bush	2,135

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks.

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,294	9,261	20,585
Apples, bbls	635	758	1,393
Cheese, tcs	667	459	1,126
Corn, sacks	2,733	2,644	5,377
Wheat, sacks	1,133	2,578	3,711
Barley, sacks	5,849	3,262	9,111
Rye, sacks	257	492	1,749
Oats, sacks	6,859	7,728	14,587
Butter, pkgs	244	217	461
Bacon, pcs		2,544	2,544
Bacon, tcs	690	1,146	1,836

The following quotations are the rates realized on wholesale lots, unless otherwise specified. On small orders an advance is charged.

APPLES—We quote $5 50@6 00 for choice; common brands at $2 50@3 50.

ASHES—Light trade and no demand. Soda, refined, 4½@4½c; soda, common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—X $6 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 32 gals, $22 50@23 25; bbls of 32 gallons $42 25@43 75; hhds of 64 gals $82 50@85 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $2 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Lucke, $3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 per doz.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8c ₱ gal; fair to good 6@7c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Market firm and steady; dealers report a large number of orders. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 13¾c; extra sugar cured, 12c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 9¾c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 10¼c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 13¾c; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 15¾c; sweetbread, do, ₱ doz $7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, ₱ bbl $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 11½c; in 50 lb cans, do, 12c; in 20 lb cans, do, 12½c; in 10 lb pails, do, 13c; in 5 lb cadies, do, 13½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14c; in 5 lb pails, do, 14½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage ₱ lb, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 58@60c.

BUTTER—Receipts free and market active. Prime to choice roll is still sold at 30@33c, and we hear of sales at somewhat similar quality at 28c. There is, however, a wide difference in the values of styles, as many are quoting the same article at 25@26c. Solid packed butter is quoted at the same rates, but finds little favor with purchasers.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 25@2 30 ₱ bush, nice to good $2 00@2 20.

BORAX—Sales at 20@22c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ₱ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $2 ₱ doz; No. 5, $2 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way from store, 25@ 40c ₱ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 00 per dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $5 00; ½ ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $27 00; 10 ₱ cans, boxes, $16 00.

CARBON OIL.—We quote at 13@13½c per gallon f. o. b. cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

COTTON GOODS.—Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, 10c; Juniata C, Mill 2 bus logs 8½c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton chain 8c; do colored 8c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9½@10c ₱ lb; clear sides 9@9½c; ribbed sides 8½@8½c; shoulders 7@ 7½c. Country lard 10c ₱ lb.

CANNED FRUITS—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel, or 90 00 ₱ crate.

CANNED GOODS.—Trade reported fairly active. We quote as follows: Tomatoes ₱ can tomatoes ₱ doz, $2 25; 3 ₱ peaches ₱ doz $3 00; 2 ₱ peaches ₱ doz $2 25; 3 ₱ pie peaches ₱ doz $2 50; Winslow's corn, ₱ doz $2 25; Baltimore corn ₱ doz $2 00; 1 ₱ Cove oysters $1 20; 2 ₱ Cove oysters $2 25; 1 ₱ bbl pickles, pickles in half bbl $6; small do $11 00; medium pickles, ₱ half bbl $6; small do ₱ bbl $15 00; Boston mixed pickles ₱ bbl $15 00; Boston mixed, pickles in half bbl $8 00.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Young American, 16c; Sutton's Nutmeg, 15c; sweet cream, 15c; choice Ohio new, 16@17c; New York Goshen, 18c@19c. Receipts of new Ohio continue free, but not in excess of the demand.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of four dozen packages at $2 ₱ box.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; sugar crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 8½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement, $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $5 50@6 Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales apples at 9@9½c ₱ lb; peaches, unpeeled, 10@11c; new do, halves, 13@ 14c; blackberries 16@17c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 16@17c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Dealers are firm on eggs, some quoting as high as 19c, with 17@18c, as the outside figures. Receipts are free but prices do not come down.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $22; No. 1 mess 10 lb; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel on hand at $15 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters ½ boxes $3; whole boxes $6. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $8 00@8 50; trout, chubs and herring $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No 1 ₱ lb 75c; No. 2, 50c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market is quite firm and an active inquiry is developed, particularly for samples of spring wheat flour. We have no change to report but some dealers predict that, should the demand for spring wheat continue, the price of spring wheat flour will be advanced. Prices are as follows: St. Louis $6 00@6 25 ₱ bbl; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00 @7 50; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; red winter wheat $6 00; Rye flour $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The wholesale grocers were actively engaged in business to-day and report a lively trade. There are no changes in prices. We note an especial firmness in refined sugars, which in New York have undergone an advance but remain unchanged here, as yet. We quote prices of leading houses as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; low 24c; ordinary 23c.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers is now at 30c; loose 29½c. Roasted Java 40c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Standard extra C, 9¾@10c; Standard B, 9¾@9¾c; Standard A, 10@10½c; Standard hards, 11@11½c. Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American extra, 9¼c.

Syrups—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; imperial 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Japan 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Golden Syrup 50c@$1 ₱ gallon; do, ₱ doz $7 00; Lantern molasses, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, ₱ bbl $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 11½c; in 50 lb cans, do, 12c; in 20 lb cans, do, 12½c; in 10 lb pails, do, 13c; in 5 lb cadies, do, 13½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14c; in 5 lb pails, do, 14½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage ₱ lb, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 58@60c.

BUTTER—Receipts free and market active. Prime to choice roll is still sold at 30@33c, and we hear of sales at somewhat similar quality at 28c. There is, however, a wide difference in the values of styles, as many are quoting the same article at 25@26c. Solid packed butter is quoted at the same rates, but finds little favor with purchasers.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 25@2 30 ₱ bush, nice to good $2 00@2 20.

BORAX—Sales at 20@22c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ₱ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $2 ₱ doz; No. 5, $2 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way from store, 25@ 40c ₱ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 00 per dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $5 00; ½ ₱ cans $27 00; 10 ₱ cans, boxes, $16 00.

CARBON OIL.—We quote at 13@13½c per gallon f. o. b. cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

COTTON GOODS.—Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, 10c; Juniata C, Mill 2 bus logs 8½c; do 2½, 42c; white cotton chain 8c; do colored 8c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9½@10c ₱ lb; clear sides 9@9½c; ribbed sides 8½@8½c; shoulders 7@ 7½c. Country lard 10c ₱ lb.

CANNED FRUITS—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel, or 90 00 ₱ crate.

CANNED GOODS.—Trade reported fairly active. We quote as follows: Tomatoes ₱ can tomatoes ₱ doz, $2 25; 3 ₱ peaches ₱ doz $3 00; 2 ₱ peaches ₱ doz $2 25; 3 ₱ pie peaches ₱ doz $2 50; Winslow's corn, ₱ doz $2 25; Baltimore corn ₱ doz $2 00; 1 ₱ Cove oysters $1 20; 2 ₱ Cove oysters $2 25; 1 ₱ bbl pickles, pickles in half bbl $6; small do $11 00; medium pickles, ₱ half bbl $6; small do ₱ bbl $15 00; Boston mixed pickles ₱ bbl $15 00; Boston mixed, pickles in half bbl $8 00.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Young American, 16c; Sutton's Nutmeg, 15c; sweet cream, 15c; choice Ohio new, 16@17c; New York Goshen, 18c@19c. Receipts of new Ohio continue free, but not in excess of the demand.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of four dozen packages at $2 ₱ box.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; sugar crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 8½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement, $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $5 50@6;

CITY MATTERS.

Committed for Contempt of Court.

Judge McCandless, of the United States Circuit Court, had before him, yesterday, the case of James Hindman, arrested at the instance of E. A. L. Roberts, of torpedo fame, for contempt in refusing to obey a mandate of the Court. After examination of witnesses, the Court sentenced the defendant to the common jail of Allegheny county, until the further order of the Court.

An Appeal from the Mayor.

Mayor Blackmore appeals for relief from applicants for positions on the police force. There are now on the sub-list more men than can possibly be furnished employment for the next two or three years. The Mayor and his family are much troubled with visitors on this account, and it has been decided, as it is entirely useless, that the annoyance must be stopped. Applicants and their friends will please take notice.

Meeting of Pittsburgh Presbytery.

At the morning meeting of the Pittsburgh Prebytery, held in the First church, South Side, a series of resolutions were passed expressing the sense of the Presbytery on the temperance question, and indorsing the women's movement. The election for commissioners to the General Assembly at St. Louis next month was held in the afternoon, and Revs. S. J. Wilson, F. R. Watson and S. J. Fisher were elected from the ministers, and Messrs. William McClain, John Fife and Mr. Curry from the elders. The special committee appointed to consider the matter of the Lawrenceville church admitting to membership Rev. William M. White, who was dismissed from the Washington Presbytery sometime ago on a charge of gross immoral conduct, reported a resolution concurring in the action of the church, for their action and declaring the action null and void. The Rev. Mr. Lea, pastor of the Lawrenceville church, spoke on the resolution. He declared it as his belief that Mr. White was entirely innocent of the crime, and stated that he gave every evidence of being an earnest and sincere Christian. Mr. Lea signified his willingness to receive the censure of the Presbytery for receiving Mr. White in his church, and only desires that Presbytery would permit the dismissed minister to still enjoy the privileges of the communion.

The Rev. Dr. McKinney too was perfectly satisfied of Mr. White's innocence and hoped that he would be allowed to remain in the church, and amended the report to that effect.

The Rev. Dr. Jennings thought that sufficient punishment had been dealt to Mr. White, and that even if he were guilt did attach to him he should be permitted the privilege of communion. Though he was not prepared to say Mr. White was guilty.

After Dr. Jennings' remarks the Presbytery took a recess till evening, when the discussion was resumed. A discussion upon the Sabbath schools was also held in the evening.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Led Astray," aided by the very creditable acting of Mrs. Bowers and Messrs. McCollum and Gotthold, is meeting with universal favor. The house continues crowded at every presentation of the drama, and the entire entertainment grows in excellence each succeeding night. There has been nothing at the Opera House this season more worthy of patronage or better appreciated and enjoyed. The week is passing, and it is very well for all whose seats were made them stagewise, to be arranging with Mr. Elsler, at the box office, for eligible sittings.

Academy of Music.

The two entertainments given by the Royal Marionettes at the Academy, yesterday and last night, were well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. The minstrels, the variety actors and the pantomimists all caused the usual amount of enthusiasm. We have already recitedly that this is one of the best entertainments ever given in the city. Its stay here is nearly drawing to a close, and parents who desire to give their children pleasure should take them to see these wonderful automata.

Tickets may be secured during the day at the Academy box-office. Remember there will be a matinee this afternoon. On Friday evening, the talented W. F. Gray and C. Trimble, will have their annual benefit. Give them a full house.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Billy Harris, Billy Carroll, Bella Gordon, Helene Pierce and all the specialists at this theater appeared twice yesterday, before large crowds, and acquitted themselves in a manner entirely satisfactory to the people in front. To-night the patrons may look for a new bill of more than ordinary merit.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

There are thirty-one performers in the company at Martin's Variety Theater, nearly every one of whom can be styled a good performer. The programmes, arranged by Mr. Valentine Love, the stage manager, are well calculated to bring out the best points of the performers. The house is well filled at each entertainment. A new bill to-night.

The Orphans' Fair

at City Hall is getting along prosperously, and will net a handsome sum for a worthy charity. Drop in of an evening.

Forepaugh on the South Side Yesterday—In Allegheny To-day.

Yesterday morning, the weather being bright and clear, the people were treated to a sight on the street parade of Mr. Adam Forepaugh's Aggregation of Menagerie, Museum and Circus, *en route* to the exhibition ground at the upper end of Carson street, Birmingham. The display was a magnificent one, despite the recent rough experiences of the men and horses. The grounds selected for the day's show were in a very bad condition, but with his customary energy Mr. Forepaugh and his assistants set to work to improve them. Circlers were hauled and spread over the surface, and over this a coat of sawdust was sprinkled, deep was placed. By this means the thousands of people who came to see the congregated wonders of the greatest show now on the road were enabled to move about comfortably.

At the afternoon performance the immense tent where the circus performance is given was crowded to its utmost extent, almost every room being at a premium. All these people, of course, had made their way around the great canvas enclosure in which the menagerie and museum were displayed. The list of animals, all of rare species, is too long for enumeration here. There are elephants, camels, lions, tigers, a hippopotamus, an African eland, cheetah, kangaroo, Russian reindeer, an African horned horse, gnu, sloth, tapir, orang-outang, nylghan, zebra, and last and greatest curiosity of all, a living unicorn, weighing four tons. In the ornithological department are specimens innumerable of the rarest and beauty of plumage, and some that are not so handsome but very queer looking. In the museum are a great number of interest-inspiring mechanical triumphs, such as the dying zouave, the female bell ringer, musical fog, monkey, cat and birds, life-size figures of the Siamese twins, an automatic trumpeter and organist, a pair of "spiritualistic and enchanted land," something with which the little ones will be specially delighted, and thousands of other things equally wonderful.

Of the circus, it may be truthfully said that it is the best that has visited the city of late years. The company is very large, and the performers all first class. No such gathering of equestrians, acrobats, leapers, tumblers and specialists was embraced in one company. Although the performances of yesterday were given under anything but favorable circumstances, it is to the credit of the management that the people went away perfectly satisfied with what they had seen.

The tents will be removed to the Union Skating Park grounds, in Allegheny City, to-day, and remain there during the remainder of the week. Those who desire to see the very best menagerie, musemn and circus in the country should go to see Mr. Forepaugh's show, as it is, emphatically, number one in distinction. There will be a street parade to-day on the North Side.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Mr, Douglass, Contractor, Claims $100,000 Damages.

Messrs. Sol. Schoyer, Jr., and George Shiras, counsel for John Douglass, have prepared the papers in a suit to be entered in the District Court against the city of Pittsburgh, for one hundred thousand dollars damages. The plaintiff had the contract for erecting the foundations of the pumping engines of the new water works, and Councils, on the recommendation of the Water Commission, annulled the contract, on the grounds that its provisions had been violated. The plaintiff claims, in his defense, that the provisions of the contract were materially changed by the city after he had taken it. He claims to have sustained very loss by the action of Councils, and fixes the damages at $100,000.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Four Men Run Over and Killed—Another Seriously Injured.

A frightful accident occurred at about eleven o'clock yesterday morning between Ebensburg and Cresson by which four men were instantly killed and a fifth seriously injured. The engineer of the Pacific express train on the Central road, which arrives here at 1:55, when the train was rounding the curve east of Cresson noticed five men walking single file on the track just a few yards ahead of the locomotive. Before the engineer could apply the air-brakes the unfortunate men were swooped from the track by the cow-catcher. The train was stopped, and the conductor, Mr. D. Kearney, together with his brakemen, went back to investigate the matter, but none of the party was found living, and lying in the grass on the ground, it was ascertained that of the party there were two brothers named Irwin, two brothers named Parden, and the fifth man was named Bowden, all belonging to Indiana county. One of the Irwins escaped with the breaking of a leg near the ankle. The men were engaged in the lumber business and were returning home. It appears that the approach of a freight train started them to the track of the approaching express, and they were struck as stated.

Since the above was written the full names of the unfortunate men have been received in the following dispatch:

Edward Pardee, Amos Pardee, Jacob Bowden and E. S. Irwin were killed to-day near Cresson, and Wm. Irwin had his leg broken by the Pacific express going East. They had just stepped on the track to avoid a freight train going in an opposite direction.

A SUICIDE.

Death of a Young Man From an Overdose of Laudanum.

Yesterday afternoon a sensation was created on Smithfield street by the report that a young man had committed suicide in Bennett's saloon. Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, was hastely called in to the placed named where he found a man, evidently dying from a cause unknown at the time. The man was stupified almost to insensibility, and after unfortunate young man's name was sent, soon after to the coroner to hold an Inquest. The body was removed by the official named and the inquest was held in the evening as reported below.

John Sweeny was the name of the deceased. He was twenty-five years of age and unmarried. He went into the saloon shortly before eleven o'clock, and, drinking a part of a glass of ale, remarked that it was probably the last he would drink there. Mr. George Bennett asked him if he was going again to Philadelphia, and Sweeny, with his hand to his forehead as if in pain, answered, yes. He then borrowed ten cents and left. In less than two hours he returned and sat down in a rear corner, and went into what was thought to be a drunken sleep. His head dropped forward, and noticing his unconsciousness, persons trying to arouse him found his breathing difficult. Mr. Bennett seated him on a chair and put his head back. Some time after his deathly appearance caused the doctor to be called, and he was found dead as stated.

At the inquest it was shown by a witness that Sweeny had exhibited a bottle of laudanum in Levy's auction store, near Bennett's, and had said he was taking of the contents. From the testimony of the physician and other parties the jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide. Deceased resided at the corner of Wylie and Crawford street, near by where he had purchased the laudanum. He was formerly employed at the Red Front grocery store, opposite the Custom House.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

The Gathering at Dr. Howard's Church.

Addresses—A Guarantee Fund Started—Out-Door Meeting in Allegheny—Adjourned to Dr. Clark's Church—Miss Matilda Hindman Pronounces.

The county convention of persons favorable to the temperance movement, was held yesterday morning under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Dr. Howard's church on Penn avenue. The attendance was quite large, and most of the temperance organizations of the city and vicinity were represented.

The convention was called to order by Mrs. Collins, whereupon the 85th psalm was read by Rev. Dr. Howard. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Allegheny, followed by singing—

"Alas! and did my Saviour bleed."

Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, then said: I feel like saying a good morning, a glad morning and a happy morning, because of the outlook for our country. Oh! what a glad day when such a throng as this shall come out at this hour in the morning to talk about the improvement of our conditions, the elevation of our countrymen and the happiness of our country. But I do not propose just now to make my speech if I have one. Now I see a familiar face here I am glad to see, and his voice has been lifted up in the years gone by in our city—day after day, and Sabbath after Sabbath on this glorious question. I will take the liberty to call on Brother Ellis for a speech this morning, and I know he will not refuse his own beloved Mother Stewart.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Rev. Ellis was next called upon, and the gentleman made an address. He said that it now becomes men to organize and follow along in the great temperance work. Since the closing of the saloons on Sunday he had noticed an unusually large number of young men in the churches, and it became them as men and women to provide places for the entertainment of such young men. There must be organizations to suit the various classes. In conclusion he suggested that the young men be organized under the old English title of "The Life-Boat Crew."

The next speaker introduced was General G. H. Lane. He stated in opening, that the war in which they were engaged against King Alcohol, was of a greater and more important character than the war which resulted in subduing the Southern rebellion. He thought the purifying process should commence in the church, and that temperance should be preached more earnestly from the pulpit.

At the close of General Lane's address, Mother Stewart said that there was one class of men whom she was perhaps better able to appreciate than any one else, and that was the editors. She had been informed that there was one editor in this city who had been their good and true friend in this cause, and she therefore called upon Mr. Lambert, of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, to address the meeting. Mr. King did not respond to the call, and Rev. Dr. Bain was then called upon. Dr. Bain responded in a short speech. He said that at first he hardly knew how to receive the call, especially as anything that opposes the devil he would indorse.

A GUARANTEE FUND OPENED.

After another address from Mother Stewart, a call was made for subscriptions to a guarantee fund. The following subscriptions were announced:

A. W. Black, $100; Mrs. Dr. Stewart, $50; Mrs. Gordon, $100; Mrs. Collins, $50; Rev. Dr. Howard, $100.

Several suggested that it was generally understood that the meeting was called as a women's movement and that but few men were present. After some discussion it was decided to call a meeting for this evening, also in Dr. Howard's church for the purpose of giving the gentlemen an opportunity, and that the men be specially invited to be present.

Rev. Mr. Beecher, of Cincinnati, addressed the meeting and spoke particularly of the temperance movement in Cincinnati. In conclusion he expressed the necessity of giving the ballot to women in order to fully exterminate the liquor traffic. His advocacy of women suffrage was greeted with prolonged applause.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M., to proceed to Diamond square Allegheny to hold an out-door meeting.

ON TO ALLEGHENY.

Before two o'clock the ladies began to reassemble at Dr. Howard's church, and for an hour thereafter, at which time they started, crowds were still arriving. The route was made in due form, mother Stewart, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Hill and others leading, and the ladies, numbering about one thousand in number, proceeded by a circuitous route through the Diamond market and Fourth avenue bridge to Allegheny. In the square opposite City Hall, on the eastern side of Federal street, the ladies gathered, and were soon largely augmented by citizens of our sister city. No stand had been prepared, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Davidson, an address by Mrs. Stewart, the cold weather induced the ladies to adjourn to Rev. McMillan's church, North avenue.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

Mother Stewart was here master of ceremonies, and conducted matters in a business-like manner. After prayer by a lady, Rev. J. D. Herr being called upon made a short but neat address, which was received with applause. He said that all great movements succeeded through the women. That the women are the great heart of the nation that is moving, and the heart of the nation is woman. The movement began in prayer, it continues in prayer, and, I trust, said the speaker, it will end victoriously in prayer. He advised the women to persist and they would succeed. There he said many plans breached, but whatever plan is adopted it should be persistently followed. He referred to the manner in which the women are engaged to be God's cause, and it must triumph. The time will come when we shall rejoice in the overthrow of King Alcohol. After a few words of encouragement and counsel to the young women, Mr. Herr closed by reciting a poem by William H. Burleigh, which was received with applause.

"My Country, 'tis of Thee,"

was then sung by the audience, after which Mrs. Stewart called

MISS MATILDA HINDMAN TO THE FRONT.

There being some delay in response to the summons, Mrs. Stewart finding that Miss Hindman was in the audience said, "make haste, sister," and she did.

Miss Hindman on coming forward said she was glad of the opportunity to state her position on the liquor traffic. She had received letters asking why she was silent, and she would now respond that she had always been for the temperance movement, but never saw much difference as to method, but God would direct the cause. Miss Hindman then commenced the history of the movement with politics, and hoped it would not be allowed to hinder the cause. She could not consistently bring the subject of politics into it. As to the method, it should be remembered that no party is perfect, that all could not go; that some could not consider it their duty to do so. Of those who did not take an active part it should be remembered that hundreds and thousands watched and prayed in secret for the success of their sisters.

After some further addresses and religious exercises, the meeting, at a late hour in the afternoon, adjourned.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING.

The following notice has been handed us for publication:

A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Women's Central Temperance Union, will be held in the Second Presbyterian church, corner Penn avenue and Seventh street, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

The men are especially invited to be present. Mother Stewart and others will address the meeting.

THE INSURANCE CASE.

The Jury Fail to Agree, and are Discharged.

The jury in the test case of the owners of the steamboat E. J. Lockwood vs. the Eureka Insurance Company of this city, which retired about eleven o'clock Tuesday morning, remained out all night, and yesterday morning on the opening of court were still unable to agree. Shortly after ten o'clock Judge Kirkpatrick sent for them in order to ascertain the cause of their difficulty. A juror stated that he desired judgment on two points—first, were the plaintiffs bound to prove the negative, that the boat was not lost by ice; and second, were the plaintiffs bound to show affirmatively what did sink the boat. The Judge replied that the excepted or "ice clause" in the policy was in favor of the defendants, and the burden of showing that the boat was lost by ice was on the defendants. But the defendants put in evidence all the "proofs of loss" which were a statement of the manner in which the boat was lost, made recently after the disaster, when the parties signing the document were aware that the ice had destroyed it, that made out that the boat was lost by ice by the plaintiffs' own showing, and therefore shifted and thrown on plaintiffs to overcome the proofs furnished by themselves, and to adduce by affirmative proof that the boat was *not* lost by ice. It was not enough to have stated negatively that they did not know how it was, having themselves submitted these proofs, the plaintiffs were bound to show that the loss was *not* occasioned by ice.

Another juror here arose and said that the gentleman who had just been speaking, had an idea that the boat was lost by ice, and he thought that plaintiffs ought to show something else.

Judge Kirkpatrick then read his charge in full to the jury after which Mr. Smith, counsel for plaintiffs, wanted to know if he was correct when he understood his Honor to say that the boat was lost by ice, unless proved to the contrary. The Judge said that Mr. Smith was correct.

The jury then returned to their room, but at a quarter past one they came into court and stated that it would be impossible for them to agree. They were then discharged. From the time the jury retired, about 9 o'clock, until their discharge, they stood eight in favor of finding for the plaintiffs, and four for the defendants. So the case will have to be tried over again.

BOARD OF REVISION.

The Ups and Downs of Yesterday—Miscellaneous Appeals.

The Board of Revision met yesterday, President Kennedy in the chair, and disposed of a number of miscellaneous appeals.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The following appeals from the Twentieth ward were disposed of:

D. Allen, 3 acres, from $168,000 to $147,000; extra furniture, from $1,500 to $400.

John Dillon, agent, 2½ lots, from $3,125 to $2,500.

Samuel Unger, 2 lots, from $2,000 to $2,600; two story frame house, $2,600 to $1,000.

M. and J. Green, two story house $4,800 to $3,500.

On motion the Twentieth and Sixteenth wards were closed finally.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dr. A. Arthurs, 7 acres, reduced from $31,500 to $28,000.

E. P. Jones, 27 acres, reduced from $121,500 to $117,000.

W. H. Cassidy, 3 acres, increased from $12,000 to $12,750.

Jacob Ewart, 55 acres, reduced from $275,000 to $260,000.

The Thirteenth ward was then closed finally.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

Henry Millinger, 2¾ acres, reduced from $9,000 to $8,700.

D. R. Goucher, 35 lots, reduced from $10,500 to $7,000.

S. S. Boggs, 8¼ acres, reduced from $8,500 to $8,100.

Mary A. Rodine, two-story framehouse, reduced from $2,000 to $1,600.

Robert Fearnly, 12 acres, reduced from $1,500 to $1,000.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the Secretary was authorized to carry out the schedule in the Thirty-fourth ward.

In the Twenty-seventh ward the appeal of Bishop Domenec on 273 lots was reconsidered and the assessment per lot reduced from $950 to $450.

On motion, the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards were closed finally.

Adjourned.

Cooking Stoves,

Call and examine the Super Cook Stove, with our new Undershiding Feed. TTHS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

John Barton to Martha F. Gibson, April 2, 1874; lot Twelfth ward, city, Penn street, 24x100 feet.....$5,675

Robert McCreary to James A. Firth, April 10, 1874; lot in Sewickley borough, Grant street, 60x190 feet.....$1,000

Elias Bennett and Wm. F. Denny, April 23, 1874; lot in West Tarentum, Negley street, 40 feet front.....$215

Samuel Norman to James W. Christy, April 1, 1874; three lots same place.....$350

Charles B. Carr to Thomas R. Carr, April 7, 1874; lot in Etna borough.....$1,00

W. Lytle to Wm. Borgerding, February 17, 1874, lot in Eleventh ward city, Wylie avenue, 38x163 feet.....$320

Robert E. Stewart to Wm. Borgerding, February 24, 1874; interest in above lot.....$300

George Scott to Elias Bennett, April 1, 1874; two lots in Tarentum, Negley street, 80 feet front.....$400

Wm. Beadling to Matthew Beadling, April 6, 1874; 145 perches land in Union township.....$22

John Snyder to Samuel Norman, April 23, 1874, lot in Tarentum, Ferry street, 60x165 feet.....$300

D. P. Chapman to Mary R. McMillan, April 27, 1874; lot in Sewickley borough, Grant street, 58x200 feet.....$800

John G. Fleishman to George Kleinschmitz, January 14, 1874; lot in Twenty-seventh ward, city, Hollock street, 20x110 feet.....$500

Elias Bennett to Wm. W. Humphreys, April 25, 1874; lot in West Tarentum, 40 feet front on Negley street.....$215

W. J. Langfitt to John Hickey, September 15, 1873; five lots in Neville township, Brighton street, 125x125 feet.....$1,750

Nicholas Walter to Joseph Hirschstein, April 16, 1872; lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny, spring alley, 22x80 feet.....$300

Robt. Douds to Jacob W. Hollobaugh, March 20, 1874; two lots in Harrison township.....$1,000

John G. Fleishman to Michael Seeger, January 13, 1874; lot in Twenty-seventh ward, city, Hemlock street, 20x110 feet.....$500

Ann D. Geiheland to Wm. Sagmar, December 1, 1873; 29 acres and 11 perches land in Hampton township.....$5,000

W. A. McDowell to R. S. Rigg et al, October 2, 1873; two lots in Lincoln township, each 32x100 feet, on Kelton street.....$2,000

David S. Hutton to Robert L. Riggs et al., November 22, 1873; two-thirds interest in 3 acres land in Lincoln township.....$225

Elizabeth Grimes to Margaret J. Rea, April 27, 1874; lot in Sewickley borough, Hoey street, 40x180 feet.....$225

George Smith to Louis Roess, April 1, 1874; lot in Bellevue borough, 42x142 feet.....$1,100

George Erdner to Thomas Poe, March 24, 1874; eight lots in Etna borough, Birch street, each 20x100 feet.....$1,000

Same to same, March 24, 1874; lot on Scott street, Seventh ward, city, 24x30 feet.....$6,500

Nathaniel Miller to Wm. Waltenbaugh, November 4, 1873; five lots in West Tarentum.....$1,025

Wm. Waltenbaugh to Samuel C. Waltenbaugh, April 25, 1874; five lots above named.....$300

John B. Harr, Sheriff, to Joseph Tomer, February 14, 1874; 2 lots on Miller street, Eleventh ward, city, 20x130 feet.....$250

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. C. L. Graff, deditor in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh. Injunction ordered to issue against the First National Bank of Kittanning, and Kerr & Guthrie, attorneys; Edward Heazlet, and Bayne & Magee, his attorneys; John Harvey, and S. C. Schoyer, his attorney, and Thomas Mellon.

Andrews & Sons, bankrupts, Allegheny city. Rule on assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain rents. Argued by Mr. Andrews for and Mr. Miller against rule. Decision of the court reserved.

Thomas Watkin, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Dodge.

D. H. Brigham & Co. vs. Olds & Davis, debtors Erie county. Debtors adjudged bankrupt, and matter referred to Register Woodruff. Petition for injunction to be heard to-day.

James Watson, Indiana county, bankrupt. Report of Register on the distribution of the fund arising from sale of real estate referred back to Register.

J. & L. M. Childs, Erie county, bankrupts. Assignee's report of sale of real estate of L. M. Childs approved and confirmed.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Ellen Hodder and minor children vs. Allegheny Railroad Company, to recover damages for alleged malpractice resulting in death of plaintiff's husband—the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $500.

In the case of Elias Katz vs. William Fleming, an action for conversion of goods, alleged to have been sold and delivered, tried before Judge White, the jury found for plaintiff for $232 38.

The case of Casper Timothy vs. Michael Ryan, is on trial before Judge White. This is an suit for damages for an alleged breach of a parol contract for the purchase and sale of about thirty acres of land in McCandless.

J. Lissberger vs. B. Pfaum. On trial before Judge Ewing.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Emery vs. Keifer; Travelers' Insurance Company vs. Thorn et al.; Germania Savings Bank vs. Germania Iron Co.; Gregg vs. Lowe et al.; Gorman vs. McClaren; French vs. Skelding; Wellman's executors vs. Grant; Bushfield for use vs. Smith et al.; Forgy's Printing Company; Lightner & Co. vs. Hike et al 2).

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of W. B. Hickey vs. Patrick Ragan and Jane Blondin, the jury found a for the plaintiff six cents damages and costs.

In the case of Henry Shepard vs. Catharine Brownlee, *et. fo.*, on a mechanics' lien, the jury found for the defendant.

R. Patrick & Co. vs. B. and J. F. Cluley. Action to recover on a promissory note for $2,500, drawn by W. H. Cluley. The defense is that the indorsement was forged. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,500.

In the case of C. Coleman & Son vs. H. M. Hoffman, an action for work and labor done, the jury found for plaintiffs for $423 12.

The case of John K. Duncan vs. John Wesby on contract, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

Judgment of an Alderman, in an English pointer dog case. One of the parties lost the dog and the other found it. The finder sold it as his property, having had the same registered.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Callahan vs. Pittsburgh, Carbon, trust; vs. Spear & Co.; McVay & Co. vs. Caulfield; Alexander & Son vs. Kerr et al.; Bailey's Executors vs. Coppers; Backoff vs. Dyer; Lauer & Bro. vs. Hacke; Huckerline vs. Timme; Duffiner vs. Bedingfield et al.; Frew vs. McMasters; Agnew vs. Boyd.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of Thomas Woods, tried for larceny in receiving stolen goods, the jury found a verdict of *not* guilty, instead of guilty, as incorrectly reported in the DISPATCH.

V. E. Leamer and W. A. Tyre were tried for assault and battery on a man named James Hamilton, which is to be continued over another term of the Court.

M. and J. Green, two-story house $4,800 to $3,500.

On motion the Twentieth and Sixteenth wards were closed finally.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dr. A. Arthurs, 7 acres, reduced from $31,500 to $28,000.

E. P. Jones, 27 acres, reduced from $121,500 to $117,000.

W. H. Cassidy, 3 acres, increased from $12,000 to $12,750.

Jacob Ewart, 55 acres, reduced from $275,000 to $260,000.

The Thirteenth ward was then closed finally.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

Henry Millinger, 2¾ acres, reduced from $9,000 to $8,700.

D. R. Goucher, 35 lots, reduced from $10,500 to $7,000.

S. S. Boggs, 8¼ acres, reduced from $8,500 to $8,100.

Mary A. Rodine, two-story framehouse, reduced from $2,000 to $1,600.

Robert Fearnly, 12 acres, reduced from $1,500 to $1,000.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the Secretary was authorized to carry out the schedule in the Thirty-fourth ward.

In the Twenty-seventh ward the appeal of Bishop Domenec on 273 lots was reconsidered and the assessment per lot reduced from $950 to $450.

On motion, the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards were closed finally.

Adjourned.

Cooking Stoves,

Call and examine the Super Cook Stove, with our new Undershiding Feed. TTHS

A Negro Caught in the Act of Burglary.

A negro named Jack Bone was caught under the cellar of a grocery store on the corner of Manhattan and Sheffield streets, Allegheny, by officers Steffer and Trautman on Tuesday night. The officers conveyed him to the lock-up, where the prisoner was searched and a lot of money, about a hundred keys, a huge bowie-knife and a loaded pistol were found on his person. Some of the money had been marked by the proprietor of the grocery and was identified by him. Bone had a hearing before Mayor Neille last evening, and in default of bail was committed for trial at court.

A NEW PAVEMENT.

An Artificial Stone.

Of all the materials used as pavements, at such enormous cost to the public, none have been found wholly satisfactory save the artificial stone. This has been tested in the severest manner, and stood the test—resisted the frosts of winter, the heat of summer and the wear of constant use. It is clean, attractive and cheap, and some now in use in this city as good as when put down three years ago. Not an instance of failure has occurred, when properly placed by competent workmen. It is for sidewalk pavement, cellar flooring, malt house and brewery flooring, etc., etc., made.

For any information, for satisfactory references, and work in artificial stone, call at the office, No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny, hardware store of Hermann Straub. TUTH

Money Saved is Money Earned,

and any one using Duryeas' famous "Satin Gloss Starch" and Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch" will save money. It is known to be perfectly pure, and the strongest made, therefore the cheapest. Ask your grocer for Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" or the famous "Improved Corn Starch" for culinary purposes, and see that you get it. "Duryeas" on every package.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—I am using Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" in my laundry, and have become satisfied that it is not excelled by any other starch now in use. It is very pure and white, giving a beautiful finish to the linen.

R. A. GILLETTE,
Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio.
March 16, 1872. TTHS

Dooley's Yeast Powder

is the cheapest, but not lowest priced Baking Powder. Elegant Biscuits, Rolls, &c., prepared in a few minutes.

The Anderson Sash Balance

is being introduced in the leading business houses of the country, including government buildings.

Geo. Storrs, of Brooklyn,

well known as the author of "Storrs' Six Sermons," will lecture at Library Hall, next Sunday afternoon and evening, on the subject, "The Divine Character and Government" (admidicted.) Admission free. The subject in these very skeptical times, together with the well-known ability of the lecturer, should draw large houses.

The Million Cook Stove

is one of the best cook stoves in the market. Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.
TTHS No. 291 Liberty street.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unsurpassed workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more especially a full line of extra choice fruit syrups, of the following flavors, in pound bottles:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Rose,	Apple,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of productions. Every part coming in contact with soda water or syrups is composed of pure block tin, coin or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

The Place to Buy Carpets.

Messrs. Welty Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in carpets, oil cloths, mattings, shades, etc., have been meeting with their usual flowing success since they opened their extensive warehouse, No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny. Their stock is unusually fine and well selected, and customers generally find that their tastes can be suited here quite as well, if not better, than at any other house. They have a fine assortment of their goods, and a comparison as to quality and prices will show that their prospects to furnish houses in the two cities or vicinity, can have them made up and laid upon the floor at the earliest possible moment of time needed of carpets to give these gentlemen a call; the time and money will be as advantageous y any where else in the city.

Dooley's Yeast Powder

is convenient, economical, and always reliable No waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality.

Elegant, Sweet,

light and wholesome Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Corn Bread, Muffins, Breakwheat and other Griddle Cakes, and Pastry and Cakes of every variety prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder.

The Million and Success Cook Stoves

are for sale by the principal tinners of the two cities, and by JOHN B. HERRON & CO.
TTHS No. 291 Liberty street.

No Sour Rolls

Biscuits, Griddle Cakes or sour Husbands, where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used in the family. It makes *everything* and *everybody* sweet and nice.

Try Dooley's Yeast Powder,

you will soon find it not only the best, but also the cheapest Baking Powder. Put up full, not weight.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is nearest to Fairmount Park.

A. Milliken & Co.

No. 64 Smithfield street, manufacturers of fur-nace coal, are now offering special rates in order to dispose of their stock preparatory to building.

United States Bank.

This bank for savings is located at No. 123 Fourth street, and affords small depositors an excellent opportunity for placing their savings in a safe place, where it will draw interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Loans are also transacted here, and business men are requested to call and make the acquaintance of the officers.

A Book for the Time.

See advertisement in another column, of the marvellous book entitled "Minute Sermon, the Liquor Dealer's Daughter and the Temperance Reform." This is a tale for the time, written by Thurlow Weed Brown, and illustrated. The book traces the liquor traffic from its earliest beginnings up to the present formidable dimensions. It is a book wanted in every ward, borough and township. Call at the Globe Publishing Company's office, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue.

FIRE RECORD.

Jersey City Oil Refinery Destroyed.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Sower's kerosene oil refinery, in Jersey City, was burned to-day. Six tanks, containing five hundred barrels each, were destroyed, besides one hundred filled barrels.

Steamship on Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—This evening a fire broke out between decks in the iron steamship Mediator, of Lorillard's line, of New York, lying at the foot of Callowhill street. She is of $1,200 tons burden and loaded with general merchandise. She arrived here this afternoon on her first trip from New York. She is worth $150,000, and her cargo is worth about the same amount. It is not known how the fire originated, but it broke out in the engine room. It is probable that the cargo and the vessel's interior have been entirely destroyed.

EUROPEAN advices say the relief loans made several years ago in East Prussia are now being collected with arbitrary exactness. In one case, a poor man, in 1868, received three and one-half bushels of seed potatoes, value about three dollars, on which four per cent. per annum interest was charged. The man was unable to pay either principal or interest, and was recently served with a notice to appear before an Execution should not be issued against his property. His answer was pathetic in its simplicity. "I am a cripple, sixty-seven years of age. My wife is one year older, and has to be lifted out of bed. I am poor, without means, and cannot satisfy the demand."

THERE is at least one State out West, we are glad to see, that has no complaint to make of hard times—and that is Wisconsin. The farmers are said to have pretty generally disposed of their surplus wheat, and have realized, on an average, a dollar a bushel on all they have sold. Most of them have also paid off considerable of their debts, and made more extensive preparations than usual for putting in crops this year. There are many croakers beyond the Mississippi, but we infer from this there is no encouragement for them in Wisconsin.

The transit of Venus in December next will be observed by a larger body of scientific investigators, and from more numerous and widely-spread stations, than has ever before been given to a phenomenon of the kind.

A New York soprano singer promises the person procuring for her a church, any denomination, anywhere, one-twenty of the salary. Here is a chance for somebody, not musical, to pick up a few notes.

A St. Louis paper thinks that only where populations are given to total depravity can cremation hope to burn its way into public favor. Inhumation, then, will soon become obsolete in that city.

It is affirmed that the upper Michigan peninsula would furnish more valuable fur than any other portion of the United States. The region is without hunters or trappers of any account.

An Arkansas paper says there is coal enough in that State "to keep perdition blazing for a hundred years." And yet neither Baxter nor Brooks have been cremated.

The notorious copperhead politician, Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, must have left the Democratic party. At least he is delivering temperance lectures in that State.

A feelin' New York lady is going to found a cat asylum.

The Renowned Rogers Carriages,

built by Messrs. Wm. D. Rogers & Co., of Philadelphia, are offered this spring in several entirely new styles and with all the exquisite finish for which this manufacture is celebrated. Those who contemplate buying will receive courteous and prompt replies if they communicate with Messrs. Wm. D. Rogers & Co., and when purchases are made satisfaction is insured in each case.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TENNESSEE COLORED CONVENTION.

No Uncertain Voice on Civil Rights.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION CALLED ON FOR CO-OPERATION.

Thanks for General Butler and a Rebuke to Senator Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—The Colored State Convention convened in this city yesterday, only seventeen counties being represented. Edward Shaw, of Shelby, was elected permanent President; W. F. Yardly, Wm. Summer and J. N. Moon, Vice Presidents; Samuel Lowery and W. H. Longfellow, Secretaries. During the organization, several able speeches were made in favor of equal rights. Without taking any definite action, the convention adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

The convention reassembled this morning. Their proceedings were very harmonious, and the resolutions very voluminous, taking decided grounds in favor of equal rights and of the supplementary Civil Rights bill. Resolutions were adopted,

Demanding the common enjoyment with whites of the advantages of public schools;

Stigmatizing the omission of the Republican party to pass the Civil Rights bill